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After Rising Complaints

Congress Likely to Review Tax on U.S. Citizens Abroad

Leborah Rankin

WASHINGTON, July 19 (NYT)—A bill to tighten the law for U.S. citizens abroad, a weak compromise that pleased no one, is being introduced in Congress. The bill is a response to the growing number of complaints that the law is outdated and that the revenue it generates is small.

The law, which was passed in 1954, imposes a 30 percent tax on the income of U.S. citizens living abroad. The tax is based on the income of the citizen in the United States, not on the income earned abroad. This means that many citizens who earn high incomes abroad pay a high tax on their U.S. income.

The bill would change the law so that the tax is based on the income earned abroad, not on the U.S. income. This would mean that many citizens would pay a lower tax, but the bill also would increase the tax on the income of citizens who earn high incomes abroad.

The bill is being introduced by Rep. Leborah Rankin (R-N.Y.). It is expected that it will be passed by Congress in the near future.

Worsened by Drought

Record U.S. Heat Bakes Crops, Forests, Farms

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, July 19.—A record heat wave coupled with drought has worsened the damage to crops, forests, and farms in the United States. The heat is being felt in all parts of the country, but it is particularly severe in the Northeast and the Midwest.

In the Northeast, the heat has caused a record number of forest fires. In the Midwest, the heat has caused a record number of crop failures. In the South, the heat has caused a record number of farm animals to die.

The heat is also causing a record number of people to suffer from heatstroke and other heat-related illnesses. In some areas, the heat has caused a record number of deaths.

The heat is also causing a record number of power outages. In some areas, the heat has caused a record number of power lines to snap.

The heat is also causing a record number of people to leave their homes. In some areas, the heat has caused a record number of people to seek refuge in air conditioning.

The heat is also causing a record number of people to cancel their plans. In some areas, the heat has caused a record number of people to cancel their vacations.

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Smith's Election Call Criticized in Rhodesia

BURY, Rhodesia, July 19—Prime Minister Ian Smith's call for a general election in Rhodesia has been criticized by many in the country. The criticism is based on the fact that the election would be held under a new constitution that would give the majority to the white minority.

Many in Rhodesia feel that the election would be a sham. They feel that the white minority would use its power to ensure that it would win the election. They feel that the black majority would be unable to compete for the election.

The criticism is also based on the fact that the election would be held at a time when the country is in the middle of a civil war. Many feel that the election would be a distraction from the war.

Despite the criticism, Smith has decided to go ahead with the election. He has said that the election is necessary to show the people of Rhodesia that the government is committed to democracy.

Finally, the new law raised the tax bracket of most U.S. citizens abroad. While they do not pay taxes on the \$15,000 exclusion, their tax bracket on any compensation they receive above that amount is based on total income, including the \$15,000.

The changes took effect for the calendar year beginning on Jan. 1 and will not be translated into Treasury revenues until U.S. citizens abroad file their 1977 tax returns next spring.

Businesses, which usually absorb the higher tax burden involved in sending U.S. citizens abroad through so-called tax-equalization programs that bring the spendable income of the Americans abroad to the same level as taxpayers at home, assert that the changes are adding at least \$4,000 per person a year to their costs.

Higher Costs

A \$30,000-a-year man in the United States could cost a company \$80,000 abroad, and the reform act could be responsible for \$10,000 of that, David Bertrand of Easlink and Sells, a large accounting firm, said in an interview last week.

The effect of the law is most severe for service companies, such as engineering and construction concerns, which have large numbers of U.S. citizens working in developing countries.

Working in developing areas can increase a person's tax bite because these countries usually do not have Western-style living standards and companies often will provide special housing and educational facilities to approximate U.S. standards.

The value of this special housing and schools is considered taxable income and is added to the employee's salary, increasing the person's tax bill.

How a Palace

In developing countries, there is no middle ground, a congressional staff member said. "You either live in a hovel or a palace," he added, noting that a modest one-bedroom apartment in Nigeria rented for as much as \$40,000 a year.

The Bechtel Corp., an international engineering and construction concern active in the Middle East, estimates that the law has added 15 percent to its costs of sending someone to a country such as Saudi Arabia.

As a result, the company says, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



President Carter and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin meet at the White House.

Washington Meeting Starts Begin, Carter to Seek Geneva Talks

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, July 19 (NYT)—President Carter and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, opening two days of White House meetings in an air of cordiality, agreed today to give priority to convening a new Geneva conference this year and to the attainment of a "just and durable peace in the Middle East."

Despite their differences over Middle East policies that had been a source of contention, Mr. Carter and Mr. Begin seemed eager to submerge their disagreements and focus on the areas that they could agree upon—namely, to settle all Arab-Israeli differences through negotiations on the basis of UN Security Council Resolutions 242 of 1967 and 338 of 1973.

Mr. Begin brought to Mr. Carter his own so-called "secret peace plan" for the area, which he is expected to outline publicly tomorrow. Jody Powell, the White House spokesman, said, "The views presented by the Prime Minister were, in our opinion, both forward-looking and worthy of consideration."

Mr. Tel Aviv, the newspaper Haaretz said today that Mr. Begin's plan, while precluding Israeli renunciation of the occupied West Bank, would provide autonomy for West Bankers with Israel retaining the defense functions of the region—a formula that means "in effect, that Begin has given up a possible annexation of the West Bank."

Meanwhile, the Israeli television reported that Mr. Begin would be willing to make an "extensive withdrawal" in the Sinai and would, while "remaining on the Golan Heights," be prepared to withdraw from the present line. The television report quoted what it said was a memorandum that Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan had presented to Knesset (parliament) members. The memorandum said that Mr. Begin would tell Mr. Carter that Israel is ready for indirect peace talks with the Arabs as a second choice to direct Geneva-style negotiations.

Demirel Forms Rightist Coalition

ANKARA, July 19 (UPI)—Turkish Premier-designate Süleyman Demirel said today he had succeeded in forging a rightist coalition government and would present his Cabinet to President Fahri Kocuturk tomorrow.

Mr. Demirel made the announcement after a 45-minute meeting with Necmettin Erbakan, leader of the pro-Muslim National Salvation party, which holds the balance of power in the Turkish parliament.

The proposed coalition, which will link Mr. Demirel's Justice party with the Salvationists and the ultra-rightist National Action party, has 229 seats in the 450-member National Assembly—four more than a majority.

HUG FOR AN OLD FRIEND

PROFASIO MONTALVO, left, former Socialist mayor of Cerecedilla, Spain, embraces friend from the past, Lorenzo Gutierrez, after emerging from 33 years of hiding from Francoists.

Spanish Socialist Ex-Mayor Out After Hiding 33 Years in Home

CERCECEDILLA, Spain, July 19 (AP)—Bony and pale, former Mayor Profasio Montalvo, 71, a Socialist, met today with friends who had believed him dead during his just-ended 33 years of hiding to avoid Francoist political repression.

"There were only four or five Fascists in this town, but they dominated everything until now," said Mr. Montalvo, who lived secretly in his home here after Franco's forces won the Spanish Civil War in 1939.

"I dared not even walk about this town, which has always been a Socialist town, because the Franco regime was looking for officials from the Republican side," Mr. Montalvo said. He came out of hiding on Sunday.

From 1939 until 1942, he lived on the earthen ground floor (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

China Reported To Return Teng To Full Powers

By David Rogers

PEKING, July 19 (Reuters)—Teng Hsiao-ping, the pragmatic deputy premier toppled by radicals in last year's bitter power struggle, has been given back all his former posts, according to wall posters that were put up here tonight.

Two 20-yard red-and-black slogans announcing the rehabilitation of the 74-year-old revolutionary were pasted up in north Peking.

"Warmly welcome and support the Central decision to appoint Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping to the posts of party vice-chairman, vice-premier of the State Council, vice-chairman of the Military Affairs Commission and chief of staff," the posters read. They appeared to have official approval and no attempt was made to pull them down.

A spokesman at the Foreign Ministry said that he had "no comment."

A young man at the place where the posters were put up was asked whether the news was official. In English, he said: "This is very good news. We had been expecting it for a long time."

In the past week there have been signs that Mr. Teng was about to return from the political wilderness and indications of a top-level gathering of the Chinese leadership—possibly a meeting of the full Central Committee.

Foreigners have also seen rehearsals for street celebrations. Near the International Club today, construction workers banged cymbals and drums after a briefing.

Mr. Teng was dismissed in April of last year at the height of the fierce power struggle that began after Premier Chou En-lai's death and lasted until after the death in September of party Chairman Mao Tse-tung. He had been expected to succeed Mr. Chou as Premier, but fell into disgrace—the victim of a radical campaign.

Mr. Teng, a blunt-talking pragmatist who first became known as an officer in the army, was originally blamed for riots last year in the Square of Heavenly Peace here.

He was dismissed from all posts, branded a rightist "capitalist-roader" and retained only his Communist party membership. It was the second time he had been purged—the first occasion was during the Cultural Revolution of the 1960s.

In October, his radical opponents, the so-called "gang of four"—among them Chairman Mao's widow, Chiang Ching-wei—were arrested on charges of plotting a coup.

Since then newspaper articles and wall posters have vindicated Mr. Teng's stand. Some posters have praised him for struggling against the radicals.

Analysis here has never doubted Mr. Teng's grass-roots support or the backing he has from influential leaders such as Defense Minister Yeh Chieh-ying and Senior Deputy Premier Li Hsien-nien.

A former general secretary of the Communist party, Mr. Teng has a reputation as a tough, able administrator. If his rehabilitation is confirmed it will underline the priority that post-Mao leaders place on economic development.



Teng Hsiao-ping

Economy, Military Emphasized

Vietnam, Laos Formally Link Goals

By David A. Andelman

BANGKOK, July 19 (NYT)—Vietnam and Laos have concluded a series of sweeping military and economic agreements that tie the future development of Laos even more closely to the future of Vietnam.

The 25-year pacts were signed yesterday at the conclusion of a four-day visit to Laos by the highest-ranking delegation to leave Vietnam to date and headed by Vietnam's Communist party secretary-general, Le Duan, and Premier Pham Van Dong.

The first details of the agreements were disclosed today by the news agencies of the two countries. They include new financial aid and loans from Vietnam for Laos, a detailed border pact with military provisions, and agreements on common approaches to a range of foreign policy and domestic issues.

"The two sides affirm the special relationship between the people of Vietnam and the people of Laos," the joint statement reported.

The two key areas of agreement seemed to be in the economic and military fields. The Communist Party of Laos relied on Vietnamese funding as well as food and military assistance to continue its fight during the war. Since the end of the war, Vietnam has provided increasing quantities of such aid.

Now, Laos will have to begin repaying these funds. The statement discloses that the economic agreement provides for "non-refundable" aid and loans with a three-year grace period (next year through 1980). The terms of the loans and their amount were not indicated.

There was a variety of other areas of economic assistance pledged by Laos—agriculture, forestry, industry, communications, transport, science, culture and trade, but no details were given.

Vietnam agreed to permit the use of Danang in southern Vietnam as a duty-free port for goods bound for landlocked Laos. Western intelligence reports have disclosed extensive work on construction of a road link from that area to the Laotian road network that terminates in Vientiane.

Russia Says 'Nyet' to Shoddy Goods, Bad Food

By Malcolm W. Browne

MOSCOW, July 19 (NYT)—Soviet leaders today ordered the vast bureaucracy that they head to provide the people with more attractive food, goods and services, while reducing the number of surly waitresses and shopkeepers and the endless lines with which citizens must contend.

The decree by the Central Committee of the Communist party and the Council of Ministers did not say exactly how the proposals were to be carried out, nor did it allocate any money for the project.

But in an article in Pravda, the Kremlin expressed its displeasure with the indifferent goods and services available here and elaborated goals for improving matters.

The overall supply of consumer goods in the Soviet Union and allied nations is determined for five years by the powerful State Planning Board (Gosplan).

The ratio of expenditures on consumer goods to capital goods and armaments is laid down in directives. Today's decree does nothing to alter the five-year plan which began last year.

Change in Attitude

The directive seems intended, instead, to change attitudes. Among its criticisms were these:

"The quality of service by trading organizations (stores) and the network of public feeding places (restaurants, bars and cafés) does not correspond to the increased requirements of the population."

"The distribution for sale of some products is permitted to deteriorate, even while these products are available in store rooms."

"There are cases of rude and intolerable treatment of customers."

"Many industrial enterprises continue to make outdated goods which do not meet consumer demands."

Among the objectives the decree orders party and government agencies to bring about are more seats in restaurants, more storage facilities for food, better designed and more attractive packaging (especially for small sizes of food products), semi-prepared convenience foods and especially frozen foods, shopping centers, vending machines, centers for recycling waste packages, and home delivery service of complete meals.

There was no hint in the decree as to why the Kremlin had chosen this time to call for such reforms in the Soviet style of life.

But a group of official social scientists told newsmen today that authorities had been closely studying public attitudes toward labor productivity, family planning and other subjects.

The experts disclosed that there is official apprehension about national productivity on two counts: The individual worker is apparently not willing to give his all to his job, and, because of the nation's falling birth rate, productivity may fall even further in the next few years.

The decree calls for all kinds of new trucks and other facilities to move food from producing areas, where it sometimes rots in the fields, to consuming centers, where store shelves are often empty of the needed goods. It also provides for new public service buildings.

Beyond material outlays, the demand of the decree seems to be that Russians ought to be nicer to each other.

Greater effort should be made to attract competent sales clerks and waiters, the decree said, and once recruited, they should be trained to provide "cultured" service.

Hashish in Belgium

DE HAAN, Belgium, July 19 (Reuters)—Hashish worth 3 million Belgian francs (about \$83,000) was found in bags strewn along the beach of this seaside town, police said today.

Giscard Receives Andreotti, Flies East to Meet Schmidt

PARIS, July 19 (UPI).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing met with both Italian Premier Giulio Andreotti and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today to discuss problems affecting Europe.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing saw Mr. Andreotti at the Elysée Palace for lunch and bilateral talks and later flew to Strasbourg for a dinner meeting with Mr. Schmidt to discuss the Chancellor's talks last week with President Carter.

Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing decided last week to hold the Strasbourg meeting for a discussion of the Carter talks. Official sources here said that two main themes would be détente and nuclear nonproliferation.

Both European leaders have been critical of Mr. Carter's positions on human rights.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said in an interview this week that it could compromise détente. At their last bilateral meeting last month, the two adopted similar policies on nonproliferation, particularly the export of sensitive technology.

After his meeting with the French President, Mr. Andreotti told the press that he did not think Mr. Carter's position on human rights was jeopardizing

détente. "When President Carter speaks of human rights," he said, "he is defending a position that we all share. He is still in the first months of his international experience and it is a question of adjusting his policies."

French sources said that enlargement of the European Economic Community to include Greece, Portugal and, eventually, Spain had been one of the main themes of the Franco-Italian talks. Both France and Italy, while supporting enlargement, have expressed concern over potential agricultural competition from the new members.

The Giscard d'Estaing-Schmidt dinner was held in an inn about 15 miles from Strasbourg. Both men planned to return to their capitals following dinner.

Smith Scored On Election

(Continued from Page 1)

would take no part in the post-election government.

They each reiterated their demands for a transfer of power to the black majority and universal adult suffrage, a demand Mr. Smith has rejected.

They said that they believed Mr. Smith called elections two years ahead of schedule to strengthen his position among the mostly white electorate following rebellions in his party by members opposed to majority rule.

Both leaders, who are opponents of the hard-line Patriotic Front alliance, expressed the hope that the election call did not mean the end of the British-U.S. initiative.

But another black nationalist affiliated with the Patriotic Front, Josiah Chinamano, acting president of the African National Council-Zimbabwe, said that the announcement sabotaged those talks.

Dr. Colin Barlow, a spokesman for the newly formed Rhodesian Action party, which rejects majority rule, called Mr. Smith's election call irresponsible because it halts debate on a record budget, 26 per cent of which is earmarked for defense.

Mr. Barlow said that he believes Mr. Smith called the election to prevent the three-week-old Rhodesian Action party from gaining additional strength.

Nonetheless, he said, the party will fight for all 50 white seats of the 66-member House of Assembly.

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RECAPTURED BY ERITREANS—Ethiopian soldier holds up hands in gesture of surrender as he is recaptured by Eritrean rebel forces outside Keren in northern Ethiopia. Soldier surrendered to pursuers after he had escaped from a group of prisoners taken in battle for Keren, which Eritreans seized recently.

Demilitarized Zone to Be Created

Pact Is Set to End Battles in South Lebanon

BEIRUT, July 19 (UPI).—Palestinian guerrilla forces announced an agreement in principle today to end battles with rightist Christian militias along the Israeli border in southern Lebanon and create a demilitarized zone patrolled by Lebanese troops.

But key points—including partial disarmament of Beirut's explosive Palestinian refugee camps—remained to be settled, said sources close to the month-old negotiations, which were initiated and mediated by Syria.

Talks on these issues were expected to begin "within 48 hours," the sources said, in what Syria's government-run newspaper, Al Thawra, called a move to "deprive Israel of a strengthened Middle East bargaining position" by defusing the Arab world's hottest flashpoint.

"There is total agreement on all points in the plan," Palestine Liberation Organization spokesman Abu Iyad said. Mr. Iyad, No. 2 in the PLO leadership behind Yasser Arafat, has been chief PLO negotiator in the peace talks.

Withdrawal Specified
The plan calls for withdrawal by Palestinian-Lebanese leftist forces and the Israeli-backed rightists from the battle areas near the border and for Lebanese troops to patrol the demilitarized zone, the sources said. It was not immediately clear where the boundaries of the zone would be drawn, but the sources did not anticipate major disagreement on the issue.

But the Syrians, who dominate the 30,000-man Arab League force that ended the 19-month Lebanese civil war last year, also included provisions for "fixing limits on the number of arms, and armed Palestinians" in the refugee camps, the sources said.

Under the plan, PLO police would confiscate weapons over the prescribed limit, the sources said. But Arab League troops also would be granted the right to enter the camps, a privilege consistently refused by the guerrilla leaders since the war.

Details Unsettled
The partial disarmament and the entry right for Arab forces have been accepted in principle by the Palestinians, the sources confirmed. But the specific number of arms allowed, the means of protecting the camps from Israeli attack, and the timetable for implementation of the agreement remain to be determined.

Mr. Iyad, as well as Lebanese government and rightist party leaders—have been meeting separately with Syrian leaders for the past month in a bid to cement peace in war-torn Beirut and with a cease-fire in the south, where the war has never ended.

The daily artillery, mortar, grenade and tank clashes have escalated since Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin took office in May and have forced more than 200,000 persons to flee the impoverished agricultural south. The Palestinian camps are armed with everything from machine

guns to mortars and have seen sporadic clashes between pro-Syrian as-Saiga guerrillas and the radical Rejection Front, opposed to any negotiated settlement with Israel and preoccupied with a possible Israeli attack on the refugee camps.

The most recent camp clashes raged for 15 hours Sunday.

Acquitted of Terror Charge
BEIRUT, July 19 (UPI).—A Norwegian leftist, Lars Gule, was acquitted today of charges of

intending to commit a terrorist act despite having told authorities he intended to plant explosives in Israel for a Palestinian organization.

But Gule, 22, was convicted of illegal possession of explosives and sentenced to six months in prison and fined 500 Lebanese pounds (\$161). He was arrested May 6 at Beirut Airport when he attempted to board a Frankfurt-bound Middle East Airlines flight with two pounds of explosives and detonators hidden in his camping bag.

Levich Is Summoned by KGB For 'Interrogation' at Prison

MOSCOW, July 19 (NYT).—Veniamin Levich, a prominent Soviet scientist who has been prevented from emigrating to Israel, received a summons today from the KGB security service to present himself tomorrow at

Lefortovo Prison for "interrogation."

The summons did not specify the subject of the interrogation, but Mr. Levich has been an active campaigner for human rights in this country and is a friend of many dissidents, some of whom are in prison awaiting trial.

A conference on physical chemistry in honor of his 60th birthday was held at Oxford University last week, with a dozen or so Nobel Prize winners in science from various countries participating. Mr. Levich himself asked for permission to leave the Soviet Union, to attend, but his request was never answered.

Appeal to Brezhnev
Conference participants presented scientific papers in their fields, but also sent an appeal to President Leonid Brezhnev to permit Mr. Levich and his wife to leave.

They applied in 1972 to emigrate to Israel. He was promptly ousted from his chair in physical chemistry at Moscow University and has been unable to work in his field, although he has continued to draw a stipend from the Soviet Academy of Sciences, of which he is still a member.

Two sons were permitted to emigrate in 1975.

Mr. Levich said today he regarded the summons as more sinister than any communication he has had with Soviet authorities to date.

In the past, he said, he has been "invited" to talk with security officials several times, but each time he was very politely treated. The formal nature of today's official summons, he said, appeared to presage more serious developments.

Medical Orderly Questioned
MOSCOW, July 19 (Reuters).—A leading member of an unofficial group investigating alleged psychiatric abuse was interrogated today by the KGB about his relationship with jailed dissident Yuri Orlov, dissident sources said.

Alexander Podrabynsk, a 22-year-old medical orderly, spent three hours in the Lubyanka Prison refusing to answer any of the questions about Mr. Orlov, 52, who headed the dissident Helsinki human rights group, the sources said.

Mr. Podrabynsk, who spent 15 days in jail in April for allegedly disobeying a police order, said yesterday he had already been interrogated for eight hours about the physician.

Pakistan Floods Kill 53
RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, July 19 (UPI).—Monsoon-fed rivers from the Himalayas have flooded hundreds of villages and killed 53 persons in Pakistan's northwest province bordering Afghanistan, the government announced yesterday.

On Sales to 4 Mideast Nations

Carter Faces Tough Arms Choice

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, July 19.—President Carter faces a series of politically sensitive arms decisions involving four Mideast nations that could affect efforts to achieve a peace settlement in the region.

While the President undoubtedly would prefer to focus talks tomorrow and Wednesday with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin on diplomatic options, he probably will not be able to avoid a demand for concrete assurances that Israel can continue to depend on the United States for advanced weapons.

The administration's one-week postponement of Defense Secretary Harold Brown's scheduled trip to South Korea, so that he could be in Washington to help deal with Israel's requests, illustrates Mr. Carter's awareness that the issue cannot be avoided.

Administration and congressional sources say that the principal arms questions are these:

• The extent to which the United States is prepared to sell Israel up to 250 F-16 jet fighters and whether it will allow substantial numbers of F-16 parts to be made in Israel. The Pentagon is urging that no more than 50 F-16s be sold at this time, with very little so-called "co-production."

The State Department is willing to sell 125 of the planes with considerable co-production.

• Whether—or when—to sell Saudi Arabia 50 to 60 F-15 fighter-bombers. A commitment in principle has been made, but influential congressional leaders have warned the administration that a formal request to sell the planes now would provoke public debate that could undermine the prospects for Geneva peace talks and that could persuade the Saudis to reconsider their moderate stance on all prices.

• When to ask Congress for permission to sell Egypt 14 more C-130 military transports, six reconnaissance drones, and two sophisticated aerial reconnaissance cameras systems. Secretly promised to President Anwar Sadat following his visit here in May, the military systems would generate a heated debate in Congress.

• When to go ahead with a pledge to sell Jordan 10 Cobra helicopters armed with Tow anti-tank missiles. Although a commitment has been made, Jordan lacks the money to pay for the systems and, Saudi Arabia is reluctant to provide the funds, as it did for Hawk anti-aircraft missiles for Jordan. Israel is said to have expressed concern that if such effective tank killers are sold to Jordan, it would not remain neutral in an Arab-Israeli war.

Sources say that the President must give Congress by next week any of the arms requests he hopes to have approved this year. Because of a two-week recess next month and expected adjournment on Sept. 30, quick action is required, the sources say, if Congress is to have enough time to consider the requests.

For the F-16s for Israel are handled less than a similar weapons decision. Pressured to trade away much of the Arab land captured in previous wars, Israeli leaders argue that they are being asked to take greater risks without assurance that the United States will continue to provide the weapons necessary for defense, or effective defense, if deterrence fails.

Pentagon Holds Back
Diplomatic sources say that the Israelis are fearful about the implications of President Carter's plans to hold back the most advanced weapons lest arms races be encouraged.

They also believe that they had a commitment in principle from the Ford administration to permit Israel to co-produce F-16s in the country, reducing the costs and providing jobs in their budding aircraft industry.

But the Defense Department has been arguing that, given the co-production commitment to make various components of the F-16 along with the United States, to add a sixth would hopelessly complicate management of the program.

The Pentagon is willing to let the Israelis make a few minor parts for the F-16, or to substitute their own communications and radar equipment. But it urges that only 50 F-16s be sold, encouraging Israel to replace its aging F-4 fighter-bombers in the early 1980s with the Kfir jet of its own design. The State Department has been willing to provide for a larger sale and significant co-production principally for diplomatic reasons, to assure Israel that it can continue to count on the United States and thus should be willing to take some greater risks to achieve a peace treaty.

Decision Held Political
President Carter probably will decide the issue during the Begin visit, one official said. "It's much more a political decision than a military one."

The same thing could be said of the F-14s for Saudi Arabia. The sophisticated aircraft is so difficult to maintain that there is no way Saudi Arabia could operate it

without a large number of U.S. technical specialists.

The Saudis prefer the F-15, the most advanced U.S. fighter-bomber (25 of which have been sold to Israel), to replace obsolete British Lightnings. But U.S. analysts say it is hard to justify that choice on purely military grounds. Easy-to-maintain F-5 jets might be a more rational choice, they say.

But the Saudis, looking across the Gulf at the air force being assembled by Iran, appear to want the F-15 as much for prestige as anything else. They note that they have not been active in previous Arab-Israeli wars, have again and again proved their friendship for the United States in oil-pricing debates and in pressuring Arab factions to move toward the Geneva talks, and thus they cannot understand Washington's reluctance to put the issue to Congress.

Temptation to Preempt
But some congressional sources say that if the F-15s are provided to Saudi Arabia, Israel will have to fear that in the event of another war, those planes will end up in the fight, whether operated by Saudi or Egyptian pilots. Israeli planners probably would, in the first hours of war, attempt to destroy those planes wherever they were—even on Saudi fields. Saudi Arabia would become directly involved in hostilities.

The same argument about temptation to preempt is made about the Cobra helicopters for Jordan. Given that Gen. Esser Wehman, who planned the successful preemption of Egypt's entire air force in the early hours

of the 1967 war, is now of defense, sources say quite likely that similar would apply to sophisticated weapons systems that on a meaningful difference war.

Sadat Needs Demons
A major debate was triggered last year over administration's request for C-130 transports for the cause of the fuses, Cairo did not submit formal till after the president.

When Mr. Sadat came to power in May, sources brought with him a long list, including requests for fighters, Tow missiles, guns, and electronic measure equipment. Administration officials said that the arms to be provided would be for Congress—at the time.

But the administration, want to provide anything could upset the military, with Israel or generate a debate in that could scar relations Cairo and Washington.

Thus the decision to Sadat some additional military equipment, more C-130s and recon systems.

"It's the least we could official said. "More than else, Sadat needs some turn toward peace to some political base. But in time, it will help if he that his faith in Wash not been entirely misl.

The Boston Globe

Spanish Socialist Ex-Mayor C After Hiding 38 Years in Ho

(Continued from Page 1)

of his home with the family's rabbits and chickens. Up his family lived by taking in washing and doing odd Mr. Montalvo, a bricklayer, and a son later converted lower floor into an apartment with four small bedrooms, kitchen and bathroom.

He left the house only twice, in 1972 and 1975, to be by night to a doctor in Madrid.

Encouraged by his son, local leader of the Socialist Party, he came out of hiding with the ambition only of to live a few years more.

"It was a long time, but it was not a bad time," he said. His presence was known only to his wife, his brother, three children, and later one of his seven grandchildren.

In 1968, another former Socialist mayor, Don M Cortes, ended 30 years of hiding in Mijas. He went into in 1938 to avoid being executed by Franco forces.

Spain Tightens Price Control In Bid to Keep Labor True

MADRID, July 19 (Reuters).—Spain tightened price controls today to prevent an uneasy truce between the government and leftist labor unions from bursting under inflationary pressures.

A decree issued by King Juan Carlos said prices must be restrained because of soaring inflation, forecast as high as 38 per cent, and last week's 25-per-cent devaluation of the peseta.

It stipulated that prices of goods and services could be increased only during the next three months in line with rises in production costs.

Manufacturers were told to keep detailed records of cost increases for approval by the Commerce Ministry, which has been authorized to hire more inspectors to check prices.

Foodstuffs Controlled
Prices of most basic foodstuffs such as meat, fish and vegetables are already controlled under an anti-inflation decree issued last November.

Premier Adolfo Suarez put off until Saturday a Cabinet meeting planned for tomorrow, apparently

because proposed economic measures supplementing the price controls require further study.

Monks lined up at stations to fill their tank an increase in prices, which papers predicted would tonight.

Meanwhile, riot police led tear gas and smoke today in an unsuccessful attempt to dislodge several hundred striding convicts from a roof.

12 Reported Hurt
Relatives of the prison, they believed about a dozen injured by police since the protest began at at Carabanchel prison.

Prison demonstrations reported in other parts of in support of demands for reform and an amnesty from law offenders.

Most of Spain's political have already been in parently because the gov does not want the political issue from showing the new Cortes (parl which will formally start Friday.

Begin and Carter Start To With Call for Geneva Par

(Continued from Page 1)

ner tonight for Mr. Begin, giving the two leaders another opportunity to explore the framework for an agreement.

At their first meeting, Mr. Carter, according to Mr. Powell, outlined his well-known three principles for a settlement—the need for the Arabs to establish "real peace" with Israel, such as diplomatic relations, and trade and open borders; territorial concessions by Israel; and the settlement of the Palestinian problem through a binational or entity linked to Jordan. Mr. Begin, using maps, explained Israel's needs as he sees them today.

"The United States would have Israel give back considerably more territory than Mr. Begin believed ready to do, but apparently the details of what territorial concessions should be made were not discussed this morning.

A major obstacle to recovering discussed to shrink the question of Palestinian representa-

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U.S.-Soviet Arms Talks

GENEVA, July 19 (Reuters).—U.S. and Soviet negotiators have completed exploratory talks here on banning the worst chemical weapons and will continue discussions in the near future, a joint communiqué announced today.

Other criminals not included in the amnesty are those convicted of murder, rape, economic crimes, robbery and collaboration with Nazis during World War II.

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Abductions by 'Security' Squads Stir Concern

Left's Lawyers Target of Argentine Attacks

By Juan de Onis

BUENOS AIRES, July 19 (UPI)—One evening in May, armed men identifying themselves as members of the Argentine security forces removed Jorge Rebori, a lawyer, and his wife, Celia, from their apartment at gunpoint.

The next day, Humberto Rebori, a brother of the kidnapped man and also a lawyer, presented a writ of habeas corpus before a federal judge, asking that the couple be found. That evening, armed men kidnapped Humberto Rebori.

The three are still missing, in an episode that illustrates a tendency by forces involved in repressing leftist subversion to treat lawyers who have clients involved in political or labor conflicts as if they were part of the guerrilla movement.

The Argentine Federation of Bar Associations has asked for an interview with President Jorge Rafael Videla to express the concern of the legal community at the kidnapping by armed, hooded



Gen. Jorge Videla, UPI.

men of six lawyers and a judicial employee in Mar del Plata, a large resort city on the Atlantic. The body of one of the kidnapped lawyers, Norberto Oscar

Centeno, 59, who specialized in labor cases, was found on a road leading to an isolated beach. An autopsy showed that he had been beaten to death.

Two of the lawyers were released unharmed, but were not able to identify their abductors. The military command has opened an investigation and has indicated that the seizures were not officially ordered.

Other cases include the March 8 seizure of Teresa Israel, 25, by an armed squad in civilian clothes claiming to be a "joint security command" of military officers and policemen. Miss Israel, a lawyer, had been working with the Argentine League of Human Rights, a group supported by the Communist party.

The parents of Miss Israel have presented writs of habeas corpus, contacted the Ministry of Interior, presented the case to Roman Catholic bishops and the Argentine representative of the Pope, but have obtained no information on her whereabouts.

The mystery surrounding the disappearances is common in arrests involving those suspected of subversion. The security forces do not act on court orders but on command by the military, and judicial control is established over prisoners only when they are submitted to civil courts. Most cases of subversion are tried by courts-martial.

Some prisoners are found dead after shootouts described in security communiqués as armed conflicts with subversives. Others have been killed while officially listed as "trying to escape." This is the case of six leftist Peronist leaders.

Judges Admonished

A three-judge panel of the federal Court of Appeals here said in a strong statement last week that judges should not limit their attempt to find missing persons to an inquiry with the prison authorities and the police. The panel said that these authorities in the case of persons seized by security forces is always negative, and habeas corpus writs are then denied.

"There should be a broader investigation when it is presumed that there has been a crime punishable by law," the panel said.

But the judicial system cannot investigate the action of the security forces under the emergency laws that have been in effect since the overthrow by the armed forces of President Isabel Peron on March 24 of last year.

The control of these forces is the sole responsibility of the military commanders, led by Mr. Videla, who is commander in chief of the army. The three-man ruling junta is completed by the commander of the navy, Adm. Emilio Massera, and Air Force Brigadier Orlando Agosti.



THRIFTY, NOT SPEEDY.—Fabian Buddé, a student, is ready to start his motorized tricycle in a race sponsored by a magazine and a petroleum company at a speedway in Hockenheim, West Germany. Although the vehicle will not break speed records, it goes about 500 kilometers on a liter of gasoline.

Mrs. Bandaranaike, 61, in 'Bitter' Campaign

Fear of Vote Violence Grows in Sri Lanka

COLOMBO, July 19 (AP)—Campaigning for Sri Lanka's fiercely contested national elections moved into its final day today amid growing uneasiness about the possibility of violence. The armed forces of the island nation of India have prepared 8,000 men to back up Sri Lanka's 30,000-member police force during Thursday's balloting and the following days, sources said.

Police sources say campaign clashes during the last six weeks have resulted in 10 persons being killed and nearly 90 injured.

Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike, 61, currently the only woman head of government, was joined by a crowd Saturday during a campaign speech in Rambukkana.

The jeering touched off fighting between rival political groups, and the police were forced to break up the Prime Minister's campaign rally with tear gas, sources said.

Colombo police, in a weekend sweep of the capital, uncovered a cache of 32 small bombs, two loaded revolvers, a pistol, 10 swords, an ax and several knives, officials said.



Sirimavo Bandaranaike

"Everybody's pretty apprehensive about clashes on Election Day and the day after," a senior diplomat said. "Sri Lanka has a long democratic tradition, but few campaigns have been as bitter as this year's."

Outwardly, a relaxed atmosphere prevails as tight regulations have been relaxed except at campaign rallies—election flags, posters and billboards.

But election sentiment here has been sharpened by the ouster of governments in India and Pakistan this year. Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, whose rule coincided with that of Mrs. Bandaranaike, was ousted in national elections that were followed closely by Sri Lanka's, 85 per cent of whom are literate.

Rigging Charged

In Pakistan, Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's victory in March elections was followed by allegations of rigging. Street demonstrations were held by the opposition parties and finally the military took over two weeks ago.

Residents of Sri Lanka express confidence that there will be free major election irregularities as the 6.6 million voters choose a new 168-member Parliament.

The Prime Minister's main opponent is the United National party of Junius Jayawardene, 71, who has tried to capitalize on widespread discontent over high unemployment, rising prices, rising cost of living and governmental corruption.

Soviet Envoy in Paris Explains Expulsions

PARIS, July 19 (UPI)—The Soviet Embassy in France said today that its country had refused to extend the visas of six French lecturers for technical reasons, but the French Foreign Ministry contended that the refusal was not justified.

Soviet Ambassador Stepan Chernomir was summoned to the French Foreign Ministry to explain his government's position. An embassy spokesman said after the meeting that the visas had not been extended "for technical reasons, and not as an unfriendly gesture toward France."

French Foreign Ministry officials said after the meeting that according to the information they had, the Soviet decision was not justified and that discussions would continue.

Mr. Jayawardene has tried to give his traditionally rightist party somewhat of a socialist image with promises of eight pounds of free cereal each week to all Sri Lankans.

Mrs. Bandaranaike's government offers the islanders a pound of rice free, three-quarters of a pound of sugar a month at concessional prices, free education through the university level and free medical care.

International economists say such largesse, while politically profitable, has punished the economy, which is based mostly on production of tea and rubber. Economists say that since a drought-inflicted rice scarcity and economic crisis in 1974, tea and rubber production had declined.

But production of both commodities has risen this year and the increased prices they are bringing on the world market have eased Sri Lanka's debilitating trade deficit.

Despite economic and social issues, however, the contest is more one of personalities than ideology, although a coalition of leftist parties called the United Left Front claims to offer "true socialism" in the form of a Marxist overhaul of the economy.

The consensus among observers is that Mrs. Bandaranaike will probably hold on to her own seat in Parliament but that her Sri Lanka Freedom party will have trouble winning a majority or even perhaps a plurality.

Her son Anura, 28, sometimes compared with Mrs. Gandhi's son Sanjay, is also running for Parliament.

Scientology Sect Files \$7.8-Million Suit Against U.S.

LOS ANGELES, July 19.—The Church of Scientology today filed a \$7.8-million damage suit against two Justice Department attorneys and 134 unnamed FBI agents that the church said seized thousands of documents in raids on July 8 on two Los Angeles church locations.

The Los Angeles Times said the church alleged the raids were motivated by the government's desire to retaliate against Scientologists because of the many lawsuits the church has filed against governmental agencies.

Estimates of how many documents were seized have ranged from 20,000 to 100,000. The church claimed the data was seized so it could be used by the government to defend itself against the Scientologists' lawsuits.

Search warrants authorizing the raids in Los Angeles and a third one at the church's headquarters in Washington were based on allegations by a former high church official that the hierarchy of the church was involved in extensive criminal activities.

Police in Britain Deny Any Threat to Editor

LONDON, July 19 (Reuters)—British police yesterday denied that any of their officers had made threats against the family of a leftist newspaper editor, now seeking asylum in East Germany.

Maurice Jones, 53, editor of a paper for Yorkshire coal miners, disappeared June 27 with his Finnish-born wife, Leena, and their daughter.

Defector Says Peking Turn From Mao, Backs Production

TAIPEI, July 19 (UPI)—The Communist Chinese MIG-19 pilot who defected recently said yesterday that the Peking regime is pursuing a policy that the Chinese people know is totally against the revolutionary teachings of the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

Fan Yuan-yan, a former squadron leader in the Chinese Air Force who flew his MIG-19 to Taiwan on July 1, also said that he was surprised that the world knows so little of the "miserable life" the Chinese lead under Communist rule.

Col. Fan, 41, dressed in a uniform of the Nationalist Chinese Air Force—in which he was commissioned a lieutenant colonel last Friday—said that the Peking regime changes its policies so often and so extremely that the people usually are confused.

"Right now," he said, "the people there are being taught to increase their production in whatever field they are working."

"Pin ming shan chan [meaning to sacrifice life to produce] is the new slogan," he said.

"Road to Capitalism"

The people remember, he said, that "the theory of production first" was condemned as "the road to capitalism" in the past under Mao and later under the influence of the Gang of Four, led by Mao's widow, Chiang Ching.

"There had been changes before in this policy, but most of the time we were told that we should place revolution and class struggle above production, which enjoyed only a secondary priority."

In Shanghai, Mr. Fan said, factory workers are now working more than 10 hours a day in producing goods and devoting less time to learning Mao's thoughts and teachings. The commissars would tell them that revolution and class struggles were placed above production because Mao's teaching had been "distorted," he said.

Production Plan

Premier Hua Guo-feng, Mao's successor as chairman of the party, has announced that "three-year production plan" is in the works, he said. "He told us that we would see 'preliminary results' in the first year and then 'big results' at the end of three years," Col. Fan said.

He said that the same policy is being carried out in the military. Commanders used to attach primary importance to revolutionary activities, but now are doing all they can to change this attitude, he said.

"Political officers in our air force regiment first read to us the announcements put out by Peking, then explained to us that revolution can be advanced only through production."

"The commissars knew well it was they who had taught otherwise. But nevertheless, each of us was ordered in every meeting recently to do some 'self-criticism' and to admit why we had believed revolution was more important than production and the advancing in our military training."

"We knew it was farce."

"We all knew it was a farce. But we all had to say something like we were 'stupid and foolish' in being misguided. And now we know we were wrong and we have to correct ourselves."

"Some of my former comrades were considered not good enough in criticizing themselves and they lost their jobs and were sent to work on farms."

Col. Fan said he believed that Peking's policy will not work well not only because the people have lost confidence in the Communists, but because they are living so poorly and most of them do not have enough to eat.

He said that every time the officers and men in his unit were having a meal, a group of children and old people would wait for leftovers. "Our mess hall comrades would put all the leftovers in several buckets and the kids and old men and women would fight to get a share of it."

"Sometimes we used the

leftovers and some rotten to feed pigs we raised in barracks. The children fought the pigs for the food we knew was unfit for human beings."

Suspects Food Shortage

He said that the people getting 31 catties of rice a mo if they are engaged in fact or farm work. One catty equal to about 16 ounces, the people living in towns, monthly ration is 21 catties.

Col. Fan said that he suspected a new food shortage was in China because of the recent droughts and floods in provinces.

He confirmed reports that has sent a letter to U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, is to visit Peking next month. He said that he had a Mr. Vance to plead with Peking authorities to allow wife and children to join him in Taiwan. The U.S. Embassy confirmed it had received letter but did not say who would do with it.

Eliot F. Noyes, Designer-Build Dies in U.S. at 6

NEW YORK, July 19 (UPI)—Eliot F. Noyes, 66, the trial designer who was responsible for the IBM Selectric type and the Mobil Oil round pumps, died Sunday at his home in New Canaan, Conn.

Although his name was known outside his own field of work, Mr. Noyes is far to most Americans because of influence on a vast array of products produced by his rate clients, such as IBM and Westinghouse.

He also designed office buildings, schools and many homes. He designed the pavilions for IBM at the World's Fair and the UN pavilion at Expo '67 in Montreal.

Mr. Noyes was born in 1911 second son of Altheron Noyes, professor of English at Harvard University. He grew up in Cambridge, Mass., and went to Harvard, where he graduated in 1933 with a master's degree in architecture. He then worked for Grosvenor and Bret Cambridge.

He was next named to his new Department of Industrial Design at the Museum of Modern Art in New York. During World War II he was a major in Air Force. Mr. Noyes started his own firm of Eliot Noyes & Associates in 1947.

2 Priests Cited Over Exorcism

ASCHAFENBURG, West Germany, July 19 (UPI)—Two Catholic priests have been cited with negligent homicide for the death of a woman, 23, after she underwent exorcism a year ago, the Aachen prosecutor announced.

The woman's parents, Jos Anna Michel, were also cited on the same charge, the prosecutor said.

The West German priests, Alt and Wilhelm Renz, conducted the exorcism rites in a church after the woman, Mrs. Michel, had been in a coma for four years of medical treatment failed to cure her of a leprosy. Miss Michel died of a heart attack after several days of the exorcism rites, authorities said.

Protesters See Soweto Official

LONDON, July 19 (Reuters)—Brig. Jan Visser, chief of the black South African ship of Soweto, checked on London hotel today after anti-apartheid demonstrators occupied his room.

The demonstrators spent half an hour discussing with the riot in Soweto last week which more than 300 died.

The demonstrators left fully at the request of the South African Embassy in London, which said that Brig. Visser had his hotel and would be moving secret address.

Nazi Victim Charged In Dutch Bombing

ROTTERDAM, July 19 (AP)—A 53-year-old man has been charged with the bombing of a fire-bombing the villa of a millionaire Pister Mentel, which was held in jail on war charges. The police said today that the man was described as mentally disturbed.

Police said that he set fire to the villa because he had suffered a Nazi concentration camp. The police said that he had been charged with arson.

YOUR CHILDREN MAY NEVER GROW UP TO SEE A WHALE.

"Cetacea, an order of mammals, now extinct..." Ten years from now this sad entry in the encyclopedias may be fact.

On the tree of life, the order of cetacea includes the great whales: baleen whales, filter-feeders such as the giant blue whale, the California gray whale, the humpback whale; and the toothed sperm whale of Moby Dick fame.

Every 15 minutes another member of this marine mammal family is slaughtered to be turned into fertilizer, soap, cosmetics, milk food and lubricating oil.

More than 2,000,000 whales have been killed in the past 50 years.

The great whales have been ruthlessly pursued by the most far-ranging and sophisticated whaling fleets devised by Japanese and Soviet whalers. Their vast whaling factories roam the oceans, employing airplane and helicopter spotters, sonar and high-speed boats.

Relentlessly they track down the great mammals, waiting for them to surface for air. Then, grenade-tipped harpoons explode into the easy targets, causing a prolonged, agonizing death.

Not a pretty picture. Compared to the slow, three-masted whalers of the 19th Century, the deadly efficiency with which these modern whaling factories operate

leaves little doubt to the fate of the great whales.

Species after species have been driven to commercial extinction.

The blue whale, the greatest creature on earth, has been so overhunted that marine biologists believe it may never regenerate. The humpback, bowhead and

cousins of the whales, are being decimated. American tuna fishermen needlessly kill more than 100,000 dolphins and porpoises in their nets each year. The plaintive cries of the trapped and drowning dolphins fill the sea. And Japanese fishermen slaughter 20,000 annually for human consumption.

What can you do? What can anyone do to stop the Japanese and Soviet whaling industries?

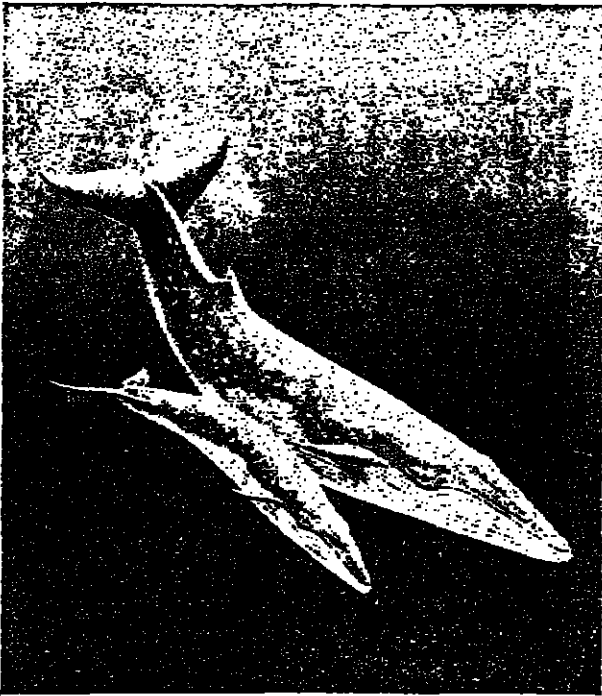
A great deal more than you might think. You can support the international effort to Save the Whales with a tax-deductible contribution. You can talk to your friends and write to your government officials, elected representatives and newspapers to enlist their aid. The sooner you act, the sooner we can force a halt to the slaughter.

The fate of the great whales must be decided by all mankind, not by a greedy few. Extinction is the ultimate crime against nature.

Help Save the Whales. For a donation of \$10 or more, you will receive a beautiful full-color lithographed print (11" x 14") suitable for framing of the sei whales, painted by renowned marine life artist Richard Ellis.

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right whales are close to extinction. And now the fin and sei whales are nearly gone.

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MOVIES IN LONDON

World War II Returns to Leicester Square

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

LONDON, July 19 (UPI).—World War II has come back to Leicester Square (twice daily) in a \$30-million movie, "A Bridge Too Far," too long and too one-sided, the dramatics in it must be the lion picture ever heard of, a heroic epic, it rather goes on a defeat: the paign undertaken by High Command in 1944, to bring the con- rapid finish with a hly thrust. Operation rden, as it was baptiz- ed by Eisenhower, led by Montgomery who battle the largest my in history.

appened has been de- the late Cornelius k on which the scenar- "The operation," a ote says, "was a tragic of battlefield politics, worse weather, misad- muddle and raw cour- Marshal Montgomery, ng Shakespeare's Henry it romantically writ- use who survived, "In me it will be a great

on Art Sale Records

July 19 (UPI).—Four rds have fallen in a master paintings here. n dealer paid \$150,000 trait of the Duke of le by Giovanni Battista id anonymously. The n auction record for entury Italian artist. dealer paid \$115,000 rk by Claude-Joseph nother record. Two \$45,000 for a still life usus Boschert the and \$15,500 paid by an dealer for a village oost Cornelius Drooch-

Prize Awarded

GUE, July 19 (UPI).— egie Foundation today that the \$16,000 Wa- e Prize for 1976 has ded to Manfred Lechs, h member of the Inter- Court of Justice and l the permanent Court ge in The Hague.

thing for a man to be able to say, 'I fought at Arrhen.' In view of all this it might be suspected that ironic satire might be the motive of the film version, especially since the director, Richard Attenborough, brought Joan Littlewood's bitter travesty of World War I, "On What a Lovely War," to the screen. But William Goldman's script, whatever its in- tension, betrays no shade of the sardonic, Montydonally, it follows the trail of Ryan's factual ac- count, but does so in such th- inventive fashion that it has been necessary to use subtitles to iden- tify the location of almost every scene. Instead of witnessing a compelling drama of men in the fifth and fury of war, we seem to be attending a map-reading class for boy scouts.

The model for the production was obviously Darryl Zanuck's "The Longest Day," which depic- ed the Normandy landings with an all-star cast. It was the no- tion of Zanuck that as uniform- ed, helmeted soldiers look alike, it was obligatory to distinguish one from another by the presence of familiar faces. The theory may be questioned. Rather, it is the function of the dramatist to characterize his dramatic per- sonae whatever their physical resemblance, giving them indi- viduality with dialogue and per- sonal comportment. As Atten- borough has chosen the neo-real- istic approach, it is not a little disconcerting to encounter, in the midst of the documentary fray, Robert Redford doing his bit.

The cast list might be the guest list at a Hollywood Academy cin- er: Laurence Olivier, Dirk Bo- garde, Gene Hackman, Elliot Gould, Sean Connery, James Caan, Robert Redford, Maximilian Schell, Hardy Kruger, Michael Caine and Liv Ullmann.

World War I gave the cinema "The Big Parade," "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse," "All Quiet on the Western Front," Fehst's "Westfront 1918" and from the theater "What Price Glory?" and "Journey's End." World War II has yielded nothing compar- able for the screen. The best- marks are "The Longest Day" and German Bernard Vicki's "The Bridge."

"A Bridge Too Far" runs on for three hours, but dramatically it stands still. It is well-intended, and it is efficiently though not convincingly acted. It reproduces the cannon's roar, sounding air- craft and the whizz of bullets ac- curately, but fumbles in its efforts to record the experience of men at war.



Michel Szabo

NEW STAR—Charles Jude was promoted last week to the rank of "danseur étoile" in the Paris Opéra ballet. He is shown here on the stage of the Cour Carrée of the Louvre in the costume of the title part of "Ivan the Terrible," which he will dance Saturday as part of the current series of performances at the Louvre.

The Oldest Known European: Greece's Petralona Man

By Kerin Hope

ATHENS (UPI).—Anthropol- ogist Aris Poulanos believes a skull found in a cave in north- ern Greece belonged to the old- est known European man.

"The Petralona man goes back to 700,000 BC, the middle Pleisto- cene age," Mr. Poulanos said. "He is the oldest known example of 'Homo erectus' in Europe, more than 100,000 years older than the Heidelberg man."

Mr. Poulanos has excavated for 10 years at the Petralona cave in Chalkidice, which was discovered in 1959 when villagers looking for water pierced its roof. A year later, the skull was found in a side-chamber, embedded in a stalagmite.

"The skeleton remains, which crumbled to powder during the excavation, were found at another level. But it was obvious from the animal remains and artifacts

they belonged together," the anthropologist said.

"These indicated a date in the middle Pleistocene, so we knew roughly where we were," he said.

More Exact Dating

Scientific studies helped estab- lish a more exact dating, he said. Uranium thorium tests carried out at MacMaster University in Canada and electron spin reso- nance tests in Japan independ- ently confirmed a date of around 300,000 BC for the stalag- mite at the top of the excava- tion.

A paleomagnetic study gave a date of earlier than 700,000 BC for the bottom levels, underlying the skeleton layer, Mr. Poulanos said.

The Petralona man had a heavy brow and protruding jaw and "may not have been very handsome by our standards," Mr. Poulanos said, "but he was

a great hunter and knew the use of fire."

Working mainly by torchlight, the excavators found bones of hyenas, panthers, lions, foxes, wolves and bears, all part of Petralona man's diet.

"He probably lived in a forest, although it may not have been dense. The micro-fauna we found—bird, mouse and frog remains— suggest the climate may have been rather warmer then," Mr. Poulanos said.

Traces of Fire

The traces of fire, including burned bones, ashes, soil and stones, were found at all levels occupied by the early man and are the oldest known in the world, he said.

Both bone and stone tools accompanied the animal remains. The stone tools, made of quartz or basalt, were quarried else- where and brought into the cave for further working and use.

One find, a primitive double- edged bauxite knife, raises the possibility that Petralona man developed articulate speech.

"Only one edge showed signs

Musical Manuscripts Go on View in Berlin

BERLIN, July 19 (Reuters).— Six manuscripts of major works by Bach, Beethoven and Mozart went on public show for the first time for 40 years yesterday after being rediscovered in Poland earlier this year.

The manuscripts, including the original drafts of Mozart's "Mag- ic Flute" and Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, were returned to East Germany and their old home in the German (formerly Prussian) State Library here by Polish lead- er Edward Gierek in May.

The works were moved during World War II to Poland and had been thought lost. The exhibition is to run until July 23.

completely responsive to the mood of the music.

Baryshnikov has not got the Tartar magnetism which Nureyev brought to "Baryadere" and his gestures occasionally seem a little unnatural. But his complicated jumps and spins simply defy be- lief, yet like Makarova's dancing, they are always in perfect accord with mood and music. They part- ner each other with complete understanding and identity of styles.

The program opened with "The Leaves Are Falling," a recent work by Antony Tudor, the Brit- ish choreographer who has lived and worked in the United States for many years. It is surprising and deceptive—surprising because it is more like Jerome Robbins' "Dances at a Gathering" than the psychological drama we now expect from Tudor, and deceptive because it does not yield up its full choreographic and emotional richness at first viewing.

It was gloriously danced, es- pecially by Gelsey Kirkland and Charles Ward, and it served as a gentle and enticing introduction to the company. It was a re- minder of how foolish Britain is nowadays to ignore Tudor's works.

If the evening opened quietly,

it ended with a bang. Oleg

Italian Fashion Shows

ROME, July 19 (UPI).—Italian haute-couture designers began showing their fall and winter collections here today. The shows will last for three days.

Baryshnikov's version of the "Grand Pas Classique" is pure circus, danced as such by Cynthia Greg- ory and Fernando Bujones. Her balances and unsupported turns showed her as a strong ballerina in the American tradition we used to associate with Rosella Hightower. Bujones excelled in enchaînés and jumps with splits in the air. But, breathtaking though it was, this was not the art that conceals art, and I am not sure that it was art at all. It will be good to see these dancers performing more worthy material.

The final item, Twyla Tharp's "Push Comes to Shove," has been hailed in the United States as great innovative choreography. It struck me as less original and inventive than Tudor's "Gala Performance" and Robbins' "The Concert."

Many of the jokes about clas- sical ballets are obvious and out- live their welcome. But the open- ing trio, in which Baryshnikov shimmies and flirts with a bowler hat and with Marianna Tcher- kassky and Martine Van Hamel, is hilarious. So is everything he does throughout the ballet.

It is the equivalent of an off- duty cabaret, with Baryshnikov suddenly stopping in mid-dance and seeming to note the absurdity of his own movements. The con- trast of speed and stillness is most effective and the work made a fine desert, though not one I would care to repeat too often.

The sad thing is that there will not be enough chances to

see the other works and dancers. The season lasts only until Satur- day, since the company goes to Paris next week. It must come back soon, and for much longer.

Met Tells Unions That Its Season May Be Canceled

NEW YORK, July 19 (AP).— The management of the Metro- politan Opera has told unions that the coming season will be canceled unless contract agree- ments are reached by Sept. 9, a month before the scheduled opening.

One union leader, Philip Sipser, said that the Met was pushing the panic button. Another, Philip Steinman, blamed the opera for slowness in reaching agreements.

Anthony Bilis, the Met execu- tive director, said planning for the season will continue only up to Sept. 9, at a cost of \$3.2 mil- lion. He said the total reserve of the opera now was \$5 million after raising \$12.5 million to meet last season's deficit.

The scheduled opening is Oct. 10, with a production of "Boris Godunov."

Mr. Sipser, who negotiates for Local 802 of the American Fed- eration of Musicians, which rep- resents the Met's orchestra, said he agreed with Mr. Bilis that so far the parties are far apart.

The unions do not think a 4 per cent wage hike offered by the opera is sufficient. Other dif- ferences revolve around guaran- teed work weeks and numbers of performances.

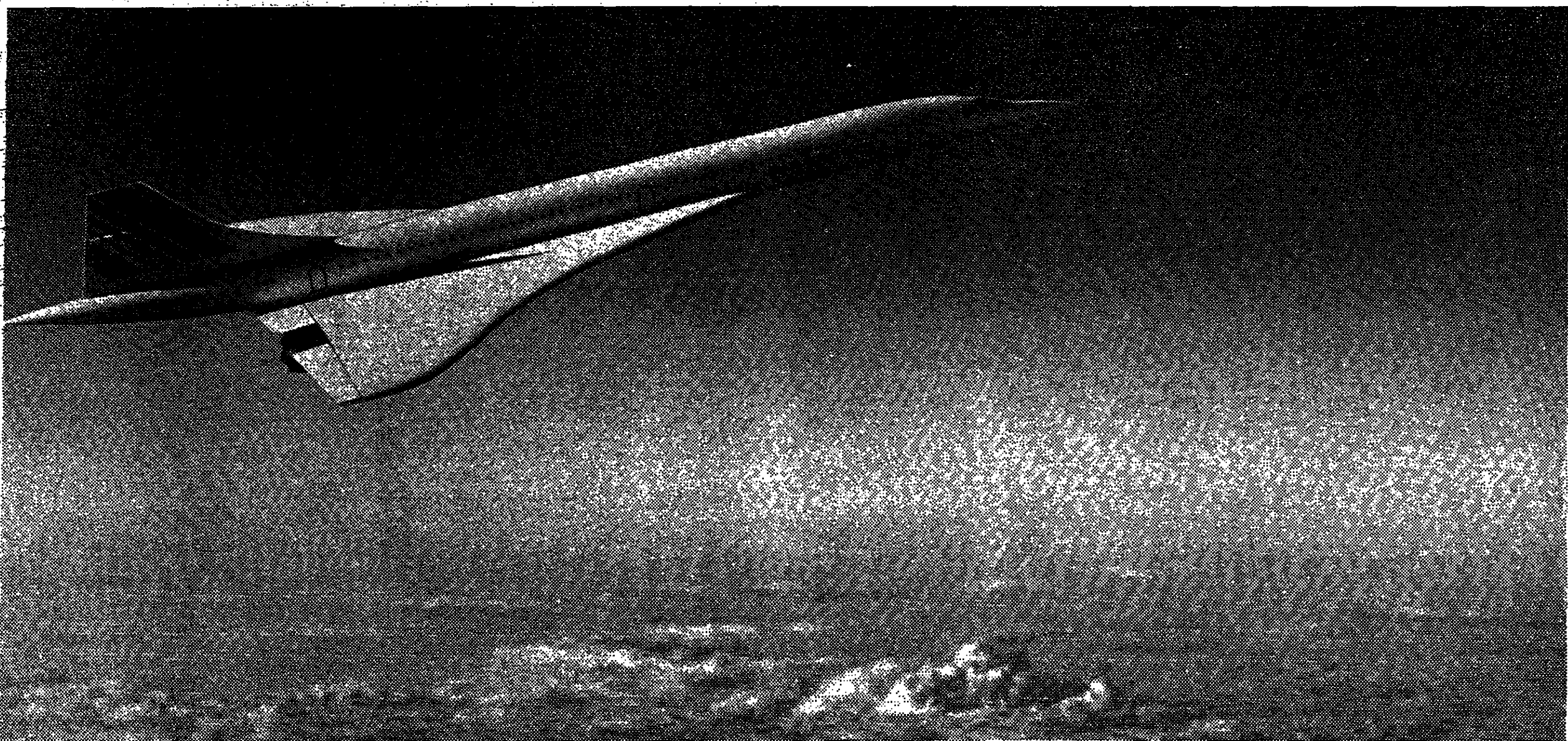
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AIR FRANCE

Gesture in Seoul

The release of 14 dissidents by President Park's South Korean government is another in a series of events affecting relations between that government and the United States. It is happier than the shooting down of a U.S. helicopter by North Koreans and more constructive, on the whole, than the promptitude with which the helicopter incident was patched up. Yet it is only a gesture—and probably directed at Washington rather than the Korean people.

For President Carter is determined to remove U.S. ground troops from South Korea, and the Park government's techniques have come very close to home in the revelations of gifts and favors granted U.S. congressmen by the East Asian ally. True, Congress itself is showing rather less energy in exposing those gifts than it might, but they are known and they could affect public opinion about U.S. policy in Korea. So some persons freed after criticizing the Park regime might well be another gift with the customary purpose: to keep South Korea and the United States aligned against the chronic threat from the north.

That threat clearly is not removed or weakened: that the killing of three Americans in the helicopter incident inspired little rhetoric either in Washington or in Pyongyang indicates that North Korean ruler Kim Il Sung does not want to exacerbate the relationship now. But he does want

Americans out of the Korean peninsula; he does want a unified country, and there is little indication that he is less desirous of using force to accomplish this end now than in 1950.

But South Korea is militarily stronger now than then, when the Americans were largely responsible for keeping that country's army on a kind of constabulary basis, which made them, and the first U.S. units put into action, easy targets for North Korean tanks. With assistance from the U.S. Air Force, promised to South Korea by Mr. Carter, and without the kind of aid from other Communist countries, including China, that played so prominent a part in the initial Korean hostilities, Mr. Kim would hardly be well advised to try again for forcible unification.

But the possibility cannot be ruled out, nor its potential effect upon Japan, as well as upon the U.S. position in the Western Pacific. So it would seem that the United States, despite its dislike for President Park's harshness to his own people and his lavishness to U.S. congressmen, should accept the Seoul gesture with at least as much grace as it did the North Korean attitude after the helicopter was shot down. Kim Il Sung runs his country more rigorously than President Park runs his—and the implications of the Kim policy pose a greater threat to peace and to the interests of the United States and its allies.

The Trade-Emigration Impasse

Discreetly but distinctly, the administration has indicated to the Soviet Union that it is ready to do its part, if the Kremlin will do its, to try to break the impasse over trade and emigration that has soured Soviet-U.S. relations since 1974. But the administration has to be sure it doesn't stumble into the political traps that had so much to do with creating that impasse.

The current stirrings began this way. Sen. Robert Dole, R-Kan., is no great booster of détente, but he comes from a region with a great surplus of wheat. In the hope of opening up new markets, he proposed in effect to suspend the Jackson Amendment, which makes the trade-emigration link, to permit government credit-supported sales to certain Communist countries. The secretary of agriculture offered his "personal" support. The State Department said it "would not object." The Office of Management and Budget cleared the proposal.

Then, however, some Jackson Amendment supporters objected that, in the words of one, the administration was "crawling away from its stand on human rights." The secretary of state wisely backpedaled, assuring Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., that the administration was not attempting to circumvent its obligations. Mr. Jackson, one understands, is pleased to accept that assurance. That's where things now stand.

It is not a glorious episode, but some instructive points have been made. First of all, the Russians can see that the Carter administration is willing to try to bring trade back into the Soviet-U.S. picture. In contrast to earlier expectations, there seem to be few illusions left in Washington that trade can be a magic solvent of other tensions or that it can become very significant in strictly economic terms. But it is seen,

rightly, as a useful aspect of a mature relationship.

Second, the Russians can now also see—as can the administration—that there isn't any way around the Jackson Amendment. Support for the pro-emigration purpose of this measure has been, if anything, strengthened by the Carter human-rights drive. There is no value in bemoaning this any more. It's a political fact.

The amendment, however, is not the rigid instrument it is often thought to be. It includes, for instance, a provision that lets the President ask Congress to waive the amendment for a year if he thinks such a waiver will promote emigration. The amendment actually allows more flexibility than did the Kissinger-Jackson-Kremlin extralegal agreement that controlled emigration and trade for the brief period before it collapsed—as such a grotesque construction had to collapse—in 1974. We believe that Sen. Jackson would not allow his personal suspicions of the Russians to obstruct a quiet administration effort to seek a mutually acceptable way out of the current impasse. Mr. Jackson's relations with Jimmy Carter are as close, we note, as his relations with Henry Kissinger were strained.

In brief, there is a certain chastened mood in Washington on the trade-emigration question. The various parties are looking for ways to reshuffle the deck. That the Jackson Amendment, handled carefully, can be something other than a barrier to emigration and to trade and to better relations in general is being demonstrated in the case of Romania. We think it would be well worth the Russians' while to look at the question anew.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Ian Smith's Final Move

Ian Smith, leader of the white-minority Rhodesian regime, has made his final move. He has abandoned the British-guided, U.S.-supported effort to reach an "international solution" including the guerrillas based outside the country and organized loosely in the Patriotic Front. Instead, he has called new elections to seek a mandate for an "internal solution," presumably to be made with Bishop Abel Muzorewa, by all accounts the most popular politician in the country, or with Ndabaningi Sithole, another moderate nationalist, or with others. In a fair election, it is generally acknowledged, the guerrilla forces could not win.

In the past, Mr. Smith has avoided the internal route out of fear that, even if the bishop and others stomach the "puppet" charge and accepted it, the Western powers and neighboring African states would not accept and thus the guerrilla war would go on. He may also have wished to give Britain and the United States the opportunity to demonstrate that they could somehow moderate the Patriotic Front. Mr. Smith found himself being asked by Britain to accept proposals reflecting the front's determination to take power by the gun. The internal gambit is his response.

Secretary of State Vance, just after taking office, derided the "so-called internal solu-

tion." To Ambassador Andrew Young, the principal guerrilla leader is "my brother Robert Mugabe." British and U.S. officials have reasoned that only by trying to draw the front into the political process was there any chance of weaning the guerrillas away from Communist influence and tactics, and of averting a complete breakdown in Rhodesia. But the OAU stand [backing the front] tolled a virtual death knell for the British-U.S. approach.

Much remains to be seen about the latest Smith plan. Is it more than a maneuver to reunite his own fragmented party? Will the Muzorewa-Sithole combination be able to use his new leverage to assure blacks a fair role in a new government and in the society at large? Will the front be given the opportunity to take part in elections? It's a long shot. But if Mr. Smith gives good answers to questions like these, then London and Washington will have to consider supporting him. To continue encouraging the guerrillas, if majority rule is available to blacks by a fair internal democratic process, would be untenable. The larger problem would then be how to treat the situation created by guerrilla opposition to a government that, by virtue of dealing justly with blacks, would no longer be a "rebel" regime.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 20, 1902

NEW YORK—Gen. Frank, consul general of the United States at Cuba, has been dismissed from his post. He wrote a letter to his wife in which he stated that it "would be easier to make a whistle out of a pig's tail than to do any good with the Cubans." This letter, by an indiscretion, was made public and led to the consul's dismissal and to his disgrace.

Fifty Years Ago

July 20, 1927

PARIS—When the second American Expeditionary Force comes over here for the 10th anniversary of the American Legion at the end of the summer, they won't have to waste any money on carfare to visit the old battlefield trenches, but rather, just go to the Boulevard Montparnasse, where the sidewalks are constantly being torn up, or repaired or something or other.



A Lovely Supersonic Mess

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—It is tragic that so beautiful an object as the Concorde supersonic plane should be at the center of such a hopeless international mess involving bad feelings among three old allies. The affair is particularly sorry because all parties involved, including France and Britain, the aircraft's manufacturers, know that whatever happens Concorde can never pay for itself.

Ten years ago I lunched with two top men of Air France, which then (and probably still does) covered more miles than any other line. Although both were ardent about its design and aesthetic contours, they were worried about De Gaulle's prestige project, the Concorde.

Experts at that time were already starting to argue that the plane (not yet flying) was too small to be practical. It carried fewer passengers than the Boeing 707. Furthermore, some observers speculated that Concorde wouldn't be much use between Paris and New York, despite its great speed, because of the sonic boom.

Gamble

Even when stretched, it doesn't have the range for really long flights such as nonstop to Johannesburg. But the air transport business has always been a tremendous gamble with decisions taken far in advance. What really hampered the Concorde was the sudden quadrupling in fuel prices.

Under optimum conditions, therefore, Concorde can never amortize the huge investment that went into its creation. And things are far from optimum. The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey is still nastily refusing to let the Anglo-French SST have fair test trials, despite a commitment by the executive branch of the U.S. government.

One shouldn't forget that the Port Authority originally also prohibited landings by the Boeing 707 prototype but in the end Boeing was approved. Concorde, however, isn't even being allowed to take the test it merits. By New York State decree it is deemed "inconvenient" that no aircraft landing or taking off should exceed a loudness of 112 "perceived noise decibels" (generally called PNDBs).

Concorde was extensively tested near Casablanca under conditions approximating those of Kennedy airport. Air France contends it met all the New York conditions of 112 PNDBs. But the Port Authority—disgracefully, to my way of thinking—refuses to allow the plane to prove itself.

Albatross

Nevertheless, the truth is that even if the Port Authority got honest and Concorde passed, starting regular runs between New York, London and Paris, the aircraft is a financial albatross. It uses approximately the same amount of fuel on one transatlantic trip as a Boeing 747 and carries only one-fourth the load. Moreover, the comparison is worsened because of required long subsonic, fuel-consuming approaches and departures by Concorde near inhabited areas.

The Port Authority is handling this case with maximum bad faith. It has now called into play a new kind of measurement called the "vibration rattle index," which has nothing to do with PNDBs. And even if Air France and British Airways were slipping in and out of New York, they wouldn't be clearing a profit.

In addition to gaining prestige they might, however, be in a

better position then to start flights across the Soviet Union to Tokyo, surely far more practicable than Air France's flight to Caracas and British Airways' flight to Bahrain. But there is no indication of Moscow's willingness to grant Concorde clearance for overflights unless Tokyo—which is reluctant to receive Concorde anyway—first agrees to let in Moscow's own lame duck, the Tu-144.

Thus the diplomatic complexities of simply getting Concorde into a position to lose less money are so intricate that it is likely a brand new type of supersonic aircraft will be flying before anyone, starting with the Port Authority, has decided that honesty is the best policy.

The consequences of all this are sad. U.S. relations with France are tarnished; understandably, the French mind cannot even begin to comprehend the antics of the Port Authority or the legal limits of Washington's federal power.

If Air France could appreciably reduce present Concorde operating costs by starting a twice-daily Paris-New York service, it could certainly replace its medium and short-range outmoded expensive Caravelles with more cost-efficient Boeing 727s or 737s as it wishes to do.

But as easier way for an Air France official to commit suicide under existing conditions—instead of proposing to buy a batch of new U.S. Boeings—would be to jump out of the company's office in Europe's highest building.

WASHINGTON—The CIA connection that has plagued the U.S. press for so long will not go away. It is like a Jewish puzzle left neglected on a card table. Every once in a while somebody wanders by and fits in another piece.

The latest piece—or what purports to be a piece—of the puzzle has cropped up in the current issue of Penthouse magazine, of all places. Two young reporters say that a year-long investigation disclosed that the Copley News Service, a subsidiary of the Copley Press, worked long and closely with the Central Intelligence Agency.

The reporters, Joe Trento and Dave Roman, claim they learned from CIA sources that no fewer than 23 Copley News Service employees worked secretly for the CIA over a 20-year period. The news service specialized in Latin American coverage.

Just a few weeks ago another piece of the puzzle was slipped into place by Richard S. Salant, president of CBS News. He disclosed that in the 1960s and early 1970s CBS News worked closely with the CIA, letting the agency monitor unaided films and correspondents' reports and debrief foreign correspondents.

We can expect more of the same. The CIA had, at one time or another, "relationships" with at least 50 U.S. media people, a good many of whom received money for their clandestine activities. It is also known that more than a dozen U.S. news organizations and publishing houses were used, most of them, knowingly, as covers for CIA agents abroad. Obviously theigsaw puzzle is far from complete.

The CIA and its congressional overseers have given assurances that the subversion of the press, both here and abroad, has ended or almost ended. But the details of what went on during the heyday of the collaboration have been steadfastly withheld from the public.

I said the Penthouse article on Copley "purports" to be a piece of the puzzle because it is too early to tell whether it will stand up. Some of the reporting is sketchy, details are missing and Copley officials have issued assorted denials.

The daily press tagged along after Trento and Roman, but the coverage was limited to a reshuffle of the denials, with a little background thrown in.

In Poor Taste
A staff member of the Senate Intelligence Committee told me it is safe to assume that the committee will look into the Copley matter. But on the basis of past experience, there is little reason to hope that much hard information will come from that. Congressional reports on such matters tend to deal in broad

rumors, Nazi ballyhoo, barely one third of the voters cast their ballots for him. Over two thirds of the electorate voted against the Nazis. How preposterous then is the claim that you could not find a German who was not a Nazi when the war began!

When the war ended it was found that hundreds of thousands of Germans had been thrown into concentration camps and many of them executed by the Gestapo because they had been involved in plots to overthrow the brutal dictatorship that had enslaved their nation and thrown the whole world into a holocaust of then unprecedented proportions. It's about time to use historical data in their true significance.

JOHN A. ATHERTON, Zurich.

Not Seriously?
Re Boris Rabbot (JET, July 11 and 12):
If a newspaper is so suspicious about the contents and the author of an article it is printing—why bother? Remarks such as "or so he claims" and "he alleges" make objective reading impossible and take away all interest right from the beginning. Everyone knows that this kind of story cannot be taken too seriously, but then, is this not true for many newspaper articles?

JANINE LITMANOWITZ, Geneva.

Historical Data
Writing from New Delhi, Lewis M. Simons of The Washington Post (JET, July 14) quotes a presumed diplomat as having said: "When the war [World War II] began, you couldn't find a German who wasn't a Nazi and when it ended, you couldn't find one who was." Must history be so grossly distorted? In the last free election of the German Republic in the 1930s, Hitler, on Nov. 6, 1932, lost 34 of 230 Reichstag seats he previously had won. Despite mass unemployment and

After the Elections

Japan Tries to Get Its Act Together

By Andrew H. Malcolm

TOKYO—For all but a few months of the last three decades, Japan's opposition political parties have been out of power and the country has been ruled by a coalition of conservatives under the misnomer party umbrella of Liberal Democrats. After the recent elections for the upper house of parliament, the five opposition groups are still out of power. But, combined, they are closer than ever to outbidding the Liberal Democrats and bringing Japan into an uncertain age of multiparty politics. Whether the voters will eventually bring about this transition is unclear, but a look at the parties and at why it has taken them so long to come this far provides a clue to the answer.

The Socialists, Japan's second largest party, call for reform of the country's administrative and economic system, giving workers, for instance, far greater participation in management and policy councils. Heavily supported by union federations, the party advocates a neutral foreign policy with some gradual weakening of the intimate security relationship with the United States.

Radical Reforms

The tiny Communist party, like the Socialists, were formed in 1945 to promote "the people's interests" through radical reforms, particularly in the economy. But it strongly opposes Japan's alliance with the United States.

The Kometo, or Clean Government party, was organized in 1959 as the political arm of the powerful Buddhist Soka Gakkai organization. With its formal religious links now severed, the party advocates a welfare society with some economic power shifted from big business to the people and an even smaller investment in self-defense. Like the Socialists, the Kometo now calls for a Tokyo-Washington friendship treaty to supplant existing military ties.

The Democratic Socialists emerged in 1959, beginning with the secession of leaders of the right-wing within the Socialist party. A band of reformist moderates who support a close relationship with the United States, the party has

cooperated with the Liberal Democrats on several occasions, year to help them move legislation through a less manageable lower house of parliament.

The New Liberal Club is a satisfied group of younger conservatives who left the Liberal Democratic party a year ago after a conservative attempt to change its policy stands, however, been far less well defined than the ballyhooed youthful image.

Squabble

These five parties have been able to offer a clear, alternative to the entire Liberal Democrats. Their recent squabble centered whether the Communists be included in any "reformist" government, an argument which was what ahead of its time. Mr. party showed enough strategy to outbid the conservative self. The Socialists are still by left-right ideological split-fighting is likely to increase that the party chairman, T. Narita, has announced his intention to resign.

In fact, Japan's opposition parties have served over the more as an escape valve for voter displeasure at the Democrats than as a real alternative to the ruling. Until recently at least, conservatives have been able to outbid these swells of disaffection. But with the loss of support cutting the majority mark, the conservatives, for the last three years, have been able to patch together a majority only by listing conservative independent members.

A few years ago some predicted that the Socialists would replace the ruling Liberal Democrats. The prediction overlooked the basically conservative, traditional attitudes of Japanese voters. They gave too little weight to general affluence in a country with an economy second that of the United States and Soviet Union. Today, there are signs that Japan's million registered voters, jostling for some new now that the remarkable era of growth has waned, have a feeling, Ryu Mur, a popular young author, "that during this chaotic rush to tremendous growth, we Japanese have not sacrificed something."

Disdain Tradition

In literature this as defined dissatisfaction has risen to the enormous scale of writers like Mr. Murakami, who disdain tradition and with an eye for the difficulties of average not the distant scholars, intellectuals who have peopled pages of many postwar Japanese.

The sentiment is more among voters, who, more, criticize the jockeying politicians in campaign after campaign. They have shown a number of independent known in Japan as "voters." A younger educated in reformed schools, is having an impact as it makes its in cities far from the run that have been the liberalists' traditional strongholds. Younger voters, against older incumbents seem to be doing better.

Edging Away

Still, Japanese voters do not have found an alternative to the Liberal Democrats and realistically govern densely populated island. At best, a growing appetite to know what the want and are edging away it. Although the Liberal Democrats still enjoy a respect trust among many, their vote count last week dropped 33.8 per cent from the 42.1 per cent they received in 1973.

After the Liberal Democrats' (and some U.S. officials' comfort with the new described the outcome victory because the party loss as many seats as not predicted. But in the there is little hope that this is now a serious social and political adjustment required. The Premier, Fukuda, a veteran of 31 politics, was asked once he had any vision of what he wanted to lead Japan in 1978. Mr. Fukuda put his thoughts carefully in a w then replied, "No."

pan Surplus Doubles in Month

July 19 (Reuters).—The Japanese trade surplus for the first half of 1977 was \$3.5 billion, double the \$1.7 billion for the first half of 1976, according to a report today by the Ministry of Finance.

Says Gain Disturbing

O. July 19 (AP-DJ).—Senator Mike Mansfield today said that the trade surplus could become a political liability for the United States.

Smart Grew \$8 Billion
First Quarter, BIS Says

July 19 (AP-DJ).—The size of the Eurocurrency market has grown by \$8 billion in the first quarter of 1977, according to a report today by the Bank for International Settlements.

double the \$1.7 billion surplus of the first half of 1976.

The visible trade surplus for June was partially offset by a \$630 million deficit on invisible trade, which includes shipping, tourism and insurance.

Imports fell to \$5.1 billion in June from \$5.4 billion in May to show a year-on-year rise of only 9 per cent against 19 per cent in May, the ministry said.

The surplus on current account rose to \$860 million from \$133 million in May. For the first half, the current-account surplus rose to \$3.5 billion from \$1.7 billion in the first half of 1976.

Old Mills Hurt Steel Firms
In U.S., Japanese Assert

By Sam Jameson

TOKYO, July 19.—Spokesmen for the Japanese steel industry today said that it had suffered from the effects of the steel mill closures in the United States.

Rejecting a charge leveled by the American Iron and Steel Institute (AISI), the Japanese asserted that the American problems were due instead to failure to modernize their steel mills.

Hisashi Takano, a vice-president of Nippon Kokan, a steel company, said that some of the equipment used in the United States dates back to 1890 and added:

"The Japanese steel industry is already scrapping steel mills that were built in 1895."

Mr. Takano and Tadayoshi Yamada, executive counsel to Nippon Steel Corp., produced a series of reports and statistics showing that Japan's steelmakers invested \$18.4 billion in new facilities from 1970 to 1976, while U.S. steel firms spent only \$4 billion.

As a result, Mr. Yamada said, productivity per worker in the United States fell to 62 per cent of the Japanese level in 1976.

A Japanese steel worker produced 315 tons of steel in 1976, compared with an average of 321 tons per U.S. worker, he said.

Mr. Takano said that the AISI was wrong in concluding that Japan must be selling steel to the United States at prices below the cost of production.

A study by Merrill Lynch, he said, showed that Japanese steelmakers were able to obtain raw materials at prices 30 per cent below what U.S. steelmakers had to pay—not at the same cost, as the AISI report said.

The Japanese executives said that the AISI report failed to evaluate the extent to which investment in new equipment and technological innovations had contributed to lowering the cost of steel production in Japan.

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from \$3.4 billion at the end of 1976.

However, the position was different for the first quarter of 1977, outside the Group of 10 and for East European nations. They reduced their Eurocurrency deposits by \$1.5 billion and \$1.7 billion, respectively, during the first quarter. Thus, their overall net liability positions vis-à-vis the Eurocurrency market widened to \$14.2 billion and \$15.5 billion, respectively.

Among individual European market centers, significant growth was recorded only by banks in Belgium-Luxembourg, up \$1.7 billion; Switzerland, up \$0.9 billion; and Britain, up \$0.5 billion.

The BIS said that using the broadest possible measure of international bank lending—domestic and foreign currency claims outside their own area of banks in all Group of 10 countries and the branches of U.S. banks in the offshore centers—the growth slowed to roughly \$3 billion in the first quarter from about \$19 billion in the last 1976 quarter.

The expansion of their liabilities slowed to about \$1 billion from about \$17 billion.

Claims on developed countries outside the Group of 10 rose to \$5.5 billion from \$4.5 billion.

The banks' claims on oil-exporting countries rose \$2 billion during the quarter to \$26 billion, while their liabilities rose \$3.5 billion to \$28 billion.

Claims on non-oil developing countries, which had expanded rapidly in 1976, showed a slight decline of \$0.1 billion to \$40.8 billion.

The banks' claims on Eastern Europe declined to \$28.4 billion from \$29 billion, and their liabilities fell to \$6.5 billion from \$7.7 billion.

Claims on and liabilities to the Soviet Union went down by about \$1 billion and \$1.8 billion, respectively.

Late Buying
Lifts Dollar
Against MarkCentral Banks Lend
Small Support

LONDON, July 19 (AP-DJ).—The dollar staged a partial recovery against the deutsche mark and yen on foreign exchange markets today following yesterday's sharp decline.

However, the dollar tended to weaken against most other currencies.

Central bank support, coupled with profit-taking and the consolidation of positions, helped the dollar rise above its lows for the day towards the end of trading.

As somewhat lighter in comparison with yesterday, but the market remained nervous and rates moved within wide ranges, traders added.

The Bundesbank apparently bought some \$50 million to \$60 million in the morning session. It was learned. In addition, other European central banks were also believed to have lent the dollar some support.

[Zurich dealers said the dollar rallied slightly in late trading after "aggressive" intervention by the Swiss National Bank to stem its fall. Reuters reported.

The dollar had traded below the 240-franc level for the first time since June, 1976, reaching a point just above 239 francs before its late slight rally.]

After falling as low as 228.07 deutsche marks, the dollar recovered to near its high for the day at 239.75 DM in late trading, up slightly from 236.50 DM overnight. The dollar also posted a slim gain against the yen at 264.15 compared with 263.27 yen late yesterday.

However, against the French franc, the dollar fell sharply to 4.8377 from 4.8470 francs overnight. One dealer stated that the unwinding of short French franc positions, high short-term Eurofranc interest rates and widening forward rates helped to strengthen the French currency against the dollar.

The dollar also tended to weaken against the guilder at 2.4275 against 2.4340 guilders overnight and against the lira at 881.70 against 882.12 lire. In reaction to the Swiss franc, the dollar was little changed at 2.3995 francs from 2.4008 francs.

Sterling, meanwhile, was steady at \$1.7301 compared with \$1.7199.

One dealer said the market was "wary" of the dollar's gains against the mark and yen. He said there was a general expectation that the dollar would resume its decline. "There is a tendency for the dollar to firm around mid-week after a sharp decline like the one Monday," he said.

They declined to give a value for Bundesbank intervention operations this week which, according to foreign exchange dealers here, have been only small.

The central bank sources said that from the point of view of

payments surplus rose to \$700 million in June from \$380 million in May and \$160 million in June last year. The overall surplus for the first six months of this year was \$1.90 billion compared to \$1.02 billion in the year-ago period.

Financial observers here said today's figures would pose added problems for Prime Minister Takao Fukuda's Cabinet, which has said reduction of the trade surplus is its major priority.

Mr. Fukuda said last week that the Japanese economy had to be stimulated, following a recession caused by the 1973 oil crisis, to stop foreign criticism of the trade surplus and help ensure that the country reached its economic growth target for 1977 of 6.7 per cent.

Stimulation of the economy would lead to greater domestic demand and consequently an increase of imports.

On the foreign exchange market, the dollar weakened to 263.25 yen from 264.125 at the close yesterday.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

United Wins Court Round

United Technologies Corp. has won a key procedural round in the courts in its continuing effort to acquire Babcock & Wilcox Co. The Justice Department, which opposes the acquisition on anti-trust grounds, had filed suit in Hartford, Conn., which is United's headquarters, but the judge ordered the case transferred to federal court in Akron, Ohio, where Babcock has brought its own anti-trust suit against United. However, as the Akron court has already ruled that there is no legal bar to United's efforts to acquire Babcock, the switch to Akron was considered a victory for United. The anti-trust complaints allege that both United and Babcock make power-generation equipment for utilities. But analysts note United makes only turbines used by utilities for short-term peak power needs, while Babcock makes huge coal and nuclear-powered generating plants used for day-in, day-out base electrical loads. Besides power equipment, United makes aircraft engines, elevators and electrical products and Babcock makes tubular products.

Brazil Postpones Iron Mining Project

Brazil has indefinitely delayed beginning a multibillion-dollar iron mining project—the Carajás iron deposit—located 500 kilometers southwest of Belém. The deposit is believed to be the world's largest and contains high-grade

ore. The government says the project will be delayed until basic conditions such as "a good engineering plan and guaranteed placement of ore in the world market" are met. In April, U.S. Steel withdrew from a joint venture with the Brazilian national steel company to develop the mine. Business sources say that while the project remains bogged down in government red tape, construction prices have risen and iron prices on the world market no longer justify the expense involved in developing Carajás.

Fed Rules on Merrill Lynch Move

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith says the Federal Reserve Board has concluded that Merrill's proposed new brokerage account, called the cash management account, "does not appear to violate any outstanding regulations or statutes within the scope of the board's regulatory or supervisory authority." Merrill Lynch says it plans to offer the new brokerage account this fall. The account combines interest on investment in a money-market fund and direct access to margin loans and free credit cash balances through bank drafts and the use of the Visa credit card. Commercial banks had opposed the move as an encroachment of their function. However, Merrill Lynch notes that "in the opinion of our counsel, the cash management account is within the provisions of the Glass-Steagall Act," which separates commercial and investment banking functions in the United States.

U.S. Sees Payments Deficit Lasting Years

WASHINGTON, July 19 (Reuters).—Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal said today he expects the U.S. international payments position to remain in deficit for at least two more years, but does not consider the situation cause for panic.

Mr. Blumenthal presented his assessment to the Senate Budget Committee in response to senators' questions over the decline in the dollar's value against the deutsche mark, yen and Swiss franc. He said the declines are not surprising in view of the fact that the U.S. trade and payments positions are in deficit while the three other nations involved are in surplus.

"Next year, I do not see a substantial improvement in our balance of trade although we should see an improvement in the current account," he said. The current-account position would "come closer to balance" over the next two or three years. The trade balance should begin improving in 1979, he said, primarily as a result of U.S. efforts to cut its growth in imports.

He said that "perhaps the most obvious development that could derail the current recovery would be an acceleration in the rate of advance in prices and costs." But he said recent developments have been encouraging. Food prices, which were accelerating in the winter months, have now turned down and the rate of increase in industrial commodity prices had tapered off.

Charles Schultz, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, testifying before the House Budget Committee, said the administration is "reasonably optimistic" that an 8-to-10-per-cent increase in capital spending will be achieved.

"For the longer run future," he said, "business investment should be encouraged by tax incentives that will be a part of the administration's tax reform package." He added that "while final decisions have not been made, the President is committed to tax changes that encourage capital formation."

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Among companies responding to better earnings, Honeywell rose 1/2 to 54 5/8, St. Regis Paper 5/8 to 32 3/4, Goodrich 1/8 to 25 3/8 and Studebaker-Worthington 5/8 to 32 3/8.

Actively-traded American Telephone gained 1/4 to 62 1/8.

Walt Disney, posting only slightly higher earnings, eased 1/4 to 37 1/8, while Dow Chemical tagged on 1/8 at 32 3/8 on flat earnings.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange closed sharply higher. The index climbed to a new all-time record, up 0.42 to 124.21.

In the bond market, government issues were generally higher by 2/32 to 4/32. The 8's of 1985 were up 4/32 to 104 30/32 bid.

Germans Say Fall Overdone

FRANKFURT, July 19 (Reuters).—The Bundesbank regards the present weakness of the dollar against the mark as overdone, but is sticking to its principle of not intervening to counter a definite market trend, senior Bundesbank sources said today.

"Our intervention principle is unchanged. We intervene only to iron out sharp fluctuations. This means at the most the Bundesbank can somewhat brake the slide of the dollar, but the market must find its own balance," the sources said.

They declined to give a value for Bundesbank intervention operations this week which, according to foreign exchange dealers here, have been only small.

The central bank sources said that from the point of view of

relative inflation rates the dollar's fall against the mark, of around nine per cent over the last three weeks, appears exaggerated.

The principal factor behind the movement has been the U.S. suggestion that a rise in the strong Eurodollar could help reduce the U.S. current-account deficit. But the expected deficit this year is shakable through U.S. capital inflows and should not have such an exaggerated effect on the foreign exchange market, the sources said.

German Revenues Up

BONN, July 19 (Reuters).—West German tax revenues rose 18.7 per cent in the first half of 1977 to 24.5 billion deutsche marks, the Finance Ministry said today.

Earnings Reports by U.S. Companies

Profits in Millions of Dollars			
Burlington Northern			
Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	529.7	459.5	
Profits	14.7	8.2	
Per Share	1.12	0.62	
Six Months			
Revenue	1,027.8	894.3	
Profits	58.3	32.7	
Per Share	4.57	2.84	
Celanese			
Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	607.0	556.0	
Profits	23.0	23.0	
Per Share	1.53	1.55	
Six Months			
Revenue	1,200.0	1,100.0	
Profits	34.0	47.0	
Per Share	2.27	3.22	
Champion International			
Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	381.7	389.4	
Profits	44.5	37.2	
Per Share	0.89	0.80	
Share dil.	0.79	0.69	
Six Months			
Revenue	1,730.0	1,630.0	
Profits	76.8	67.5	
Per Share	1.53	1.47	
Share dil.	1.37	1.28	
Charter New York			
Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	10.6	10.1	
Profits	A	1.21	1.25
Per Share	B	10.5	10.1
Per Share B	B	1.20	1.15
Six Months			
Revenue	A	20.6	18.6
Per Share A	B	2.24	2.12
Per Share B	B	20.6	18.7
Per Share B	B	2.24	2.13
A-Before Securities Transactions B-After Securities Transactions			
Chase Manhattan			
Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	A	38.6	30.1
Per Share	A	0.89	0.94
Profits	B	38.6	30.8
Per Share B	B	0.92	0.96
Six Months			
Revenue	A	55.9	57.3
Per Share A	A	1.74	1.79
Profits	B	58.5	55.5
Per Share B	B	1.82	1.73
Citicorp			
Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	A	108.2	105.8
Per Share A	A	0.86	0.84
Profits	B	104.1	102.8
Per Share B	B	0.83	0.83
Six Months			
Revenue	A	200.2	194.7
Per Share A	A	1.60	1.57
Profits	B	192.6	192.5
Per Share B	B	1.54	1.55
Commonwealth Edison			
Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	480.1	456.4	
Profits	42.6	39.6	
Per Share	0.44	0.46	
Six Months			
Revenue	892.7	893.3	
Profits	77.2	66.5	
Per Share	1.19	1.14	
First Boston			
Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	26.3	18.9	
Profits	2.4	1.5	
Per Share	0.73	0.47	
Six Months			
Revenue	44.2	44.7	
Profits	2.5	6.3	
Per Share	0.78	1.93	
H. F. Goodrich			
Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	562.1	533.1	
Profits	20.6	3.4	
Per Share	1.38	0.20	
Six Months			
Revenue	1,110.0	1,050.0	
Profits	28.8	13.0	
Per Share	2.57	0.83	
Honeywell			
Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	708.9	604.3	
Profits	27.2	17.4	
Per Share	1.29	0.84	
Six Months			
Revenue	1,389.0	1,145.6	
Profits	54.1	29.7	
Per Share	2.57	1.47	
IC Industries			
Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	482.3	437.1	
Profits	19.4	12.7	
Per Share	1.43	0.98	
Share dil.	1.13	0.82	
Six Months			
Revenue	903.3	818.1	
Profits	30.1	19.5	
Per Share	2.24	1.48	
Share dil.	1.84	1.33	
Kelllogg			
Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	759.2	708.3	
Profits	77.4	73.6	
Per Share	1.01	0.97	
Six Months			
Revenue	1,495.6	1,395.6	
Profits	18.5	18.7	
Per Share	0.78	0.76	
Six Months			
Revenue	803.7	546.7	
Profits	22.8	33.1	
Per Share	0.91	1.32	
(Continued on Page 10, Col. 4)			

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We provide personalized investment and trust services for a limited number of substantial individual and institutional clients located in the United States and abroad.

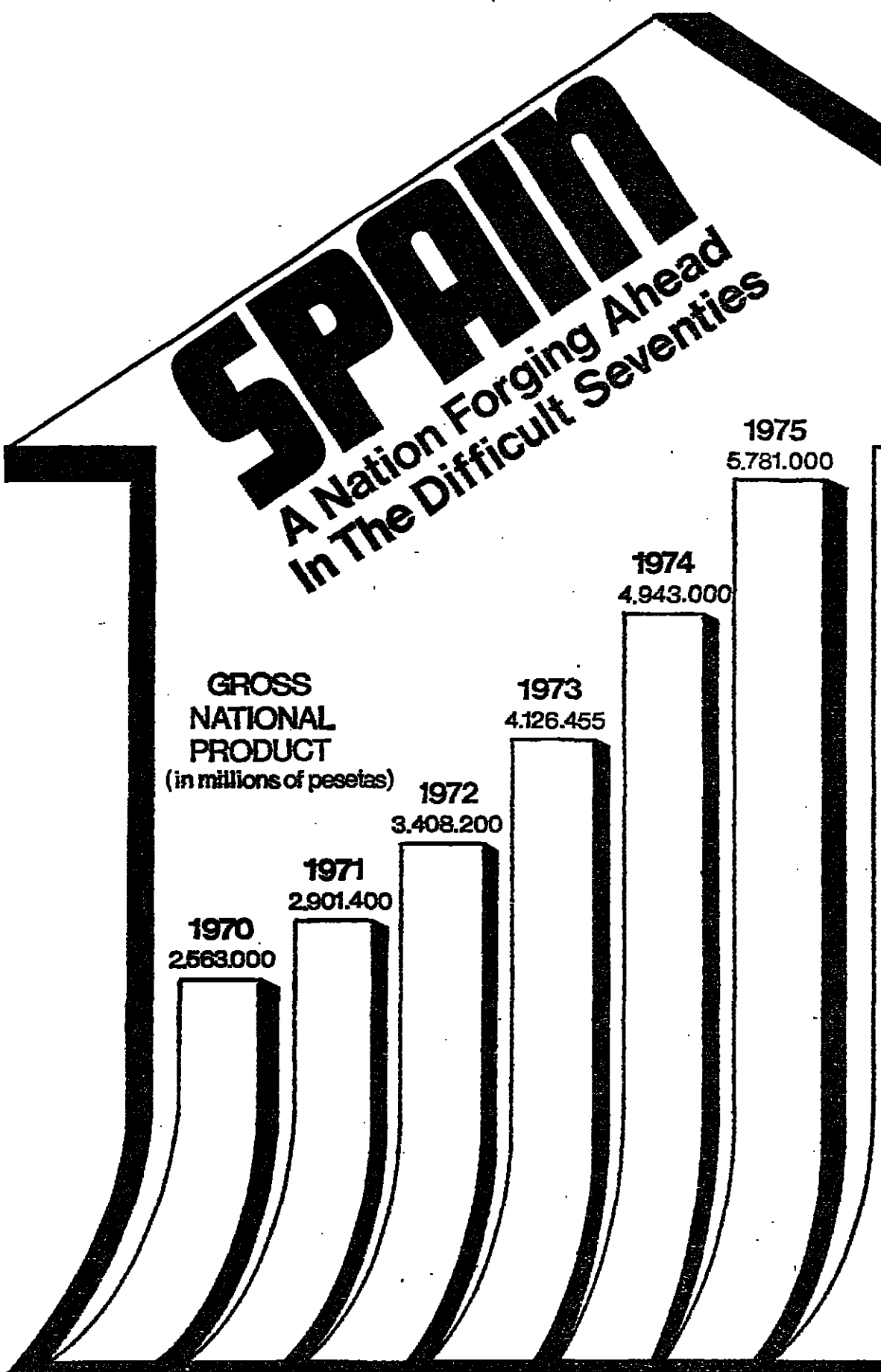
**BESSEMER TRUS
COMPANY, N. A.**

Ogden Mills Phipps
Chairman of the Board

Alastair B. Martin
Vice Chairman of the Board

John R. Whitmore
President and Chief Executive Officer

245 Park Avenue
New York, New York 10017
Telephone: (212) 949-7777

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The per capita income in Spain today is well over \$2,000. Ten years ago it was a mere \$500. Such dramatic progress is typical of the Spanish economy so much larger and more resilient than most people realize.

Tourism and Agriculture have certainly contributed, but the main credit must to Industry currently responsible for over 70 % of Spain's exports.

And while her ties are naturally with the industrial economies of Europe and North America, Spanish ships, cars, machinery, tires and an impressive list of quality consumer goods are today exported throughout the world.

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مكتبة أمية، البصرة

[illegible]

Closing Prices, July 19, 1977

7402 Midcan H A	High	Low	Last Chrs	480 Teck	Cor A	7400
22916 Alb - Ltd	\$20	19 1/2	19 1/2	200 Trich W	Cor B	7401
1600 Albi - Mills	\$20	19 1/2	19 1/2	687 Tex Can	Cor C	7402
1700 Almain J A	\$12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	277 Trich W	DM Bk	7403
16410 Moore	\$23	24 1/2	30 + 4 1/2	1715 Torstar	Bk	7404
1600 Albi - Mills	\$20	19 1/2	19 1/2	333 Traders P	Bk	7405
400 Not Trust	\$17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	20883 Tins M: A	A	7406
1600 Albi - Mills	\$20	19 1/2	19 1/2	2637 Trcan Pl	A	7407
899 Noranda	\$13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	1210 U Kans	A	7408
29100 Norcan	\$13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	200 Union OH	A	7409
1000 Norcan B W	\$13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	7375 U Siscoe	A	7410
875 Norcan W	\$26	25 1/2	25 1/2	100 Van Der	A	7411
1000 Norcan A	\$26	25 1/2	25 1/2	800 Veststar	A	7412
7380 Oshawa A	\$9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	2715 Voyerer	P	7413
5780 Papring	\$4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	225 Westcan	P	7414
5635 Pacer	\$16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	7720 Waburne	P	7415
300 Pacific N V	\$14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	210 West Alms	P	7416
1700 Parnline	\$14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	320 Winton	P	7417
720 Parnline	\$14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	2525 Wooded A	P	7418
4289 Pac Shops	\$14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	10545 Yks Bear	P	7419
900 Pils C	\$14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	10256 Yukon C	P	7420
100 Pils C	\$14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2			
10332 Reed Cdr A	\$19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	Total sales 3,397,662		
742 Revnu Pr	\$19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2			
1790 Rothman	\$19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2			
1000 Scotts A	\$19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2			
1154 Svel Can	\$19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2			
5384 Sheritt A	\$19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2			
2210 Silbans	\$19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2			
700 Silbans	\$19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2			
20675 Simpsons	\$19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2			
2436 Simpson	\$19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2			
325 Slater SH	\$21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2			
260 St Beland	\$21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2			
11377 Stelco A	\$27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2			
4745 Steen R	\$27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2			
100 Tysa	\$19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2			

Montreal Stocks

Quotations in Canadian funds.
 Quotations in cents unless marked \$.

Quotations in Canadian funds.
Quotations in cents unless marked
otherwise.

	High	Low	Last	Chg.
410 Teck Com A	56 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2	+
390 Teck Com B	49 1/2	47 1/2	49 1/2	+
687 Tex Can	\$30 1/2	\$29 1/4	\$30 1/4	+
277 Thero N A	\$27 1/2	\$26 3/4	\$27 1/2	+
6397 Tor Dom	\$16 1/2	\$15 3/4	\$16 1/2	+
1715 Torstar B	\$15	\$14 1/2	\$14 1/2	+
2300 Trans A	\$14 1/2	\$13 3/4	\$14 1/2	+
20983 Trns Mt A	\$12 1/2	\$11 3/4	\$12 1/2	+
2637 Urcan PL	\$10 1/2	\$10	\$10 1/2	+
3572 UQAS A	\$10 1/2	\$10	\$10 1/2	+
3970 Union OH	\$10 1/2	\$10	\$10 1/2	+
1210 U S	\$7 1/2	\$7 1/4	\$7 1/2	+
2875 U S Linc	\$8	\$7 3/4	\$7 3/4	+
4095 Upp Canada	154	148 1/2	154	+
100 Van Der	22 1/2	22 1/4	22 1/2	+
500 Vestron	\$12 1/2	\$12 1/4	\$12 1/2	+
579 Voyager P	9 1/2	9 1/4	9 1/2	+
225 Westwood	\$13 1/2	\$13 1/4	\$13 1/2	+
7750 Westburne	\$11 1/4	\$11 1/2	\$11 1/4	+
200 West Mine	400	410	410	+
230 Weston	\$17 1/2	\$16 3/4	\$17 1/2	+
2525 Woodco A	\$15 1/2	\$15 1/4	\$15 1/2	+
6150 Yk Bear	440	445	445	+
10254 Yukon C	178	177	177 1/2	+
Total sales \$199,658 shares				

Notice of Exchange Offer by
Rockwood National Corporation

Exchanges Offer per \$1,000 of Old Debentures	Cash	Amount New Income Debentures
WOOD INTERNATIONAL INC.		
<i>by Levin-Townsend International Inc.</i>		
Convertible Convertible Debentures, due 1988	\$105	\$400
WOOD COMPUTER CORPORATION		
<i>by Levin-Townsend Computer Corporation)</i>		
Convertible Senior Subordinated Debentures, September 15, 1987	110	250
Convertible Subordinated Debentures, April 15, 1987	115	250
Convertible Senior Subordinated Debentures, August 1, 1985	145	400
PROPERTIES INC.		
<i>for by merger to NEI Corporation).</i>		
Convertible Subordinated Debentures, August 15, 1989	210	450

**THE EXCHANGE OFFER WILL EXPIRE AT 5:00 P.M.,
NEW YORK CITY TIME ON FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1977,
UNLESS EXTENDED.**

Requests in Europe for copies of the Prospectus and Letter of Transmittal should be directed to

ROCKWOOD NATIONAL CORPORATION
33 West Tarrytown Road
Elmsford, New York 10523

3, 1977

July 20, 1977

LONDON

7% Bearer Bonds of 1977/1984

GRAND METROPOLITAN LIMITED
London

Issue Price: 100%

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

CREDIT LYONNAIS

CREDIT LYONNAIS
N. M. ROTHSCHILD & SONS
Limited

DEUTSCHE LANDESGIROZENTRALE

crédit Chimique
 Crédit Industriel et Commercial
 Credit Suisse White Weld Limited
 Daiwa Europe N.V.
 Richard Daus & Co. Bankiers
 vorm. Hans W. Petersen
 Den norske Creditbank
 Delbrück & Co.
 Deutsche Girozentrale
 Deutsche Kommunalbank –
 DG Bank Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank
 Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation
 Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
 Effectenbank-Warburg Aktiengesellschaft
 Europartners Bank (Nederland) N.V.
 Europartners Securities Corporation
 European Banking Company Limited
 First Boston (Europe) Limited
 Robert Fleming & Co. Limited
 Antony Gibbs Holdings Ltd.
 Girozentrale und Bank
 der österreichischen Sparkassen
 Aktiengesellschaft
 Goldman Sachs International Corp.
 Groupement des Banquiers Privés
 Genevois
 Hambro-Mitsui Limited
 Hambros Bank Limited
 Georg Hauck & Sohn
 Hessische Landesbank – Girozentrale –
 Hill Samuel & Co. Limited
 Industriebank von Japan (Deutschland)
 Aktiengesellschaft
 Kidder, Peabody International Limited
 Kleinwort, Benson Limited
 Kreditbank N.V.
 Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise
 Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International
 Lazard Brothers & Co. Limited
 Lazard Frères & Co.
 Lloyds Bank International Limited
 London & Continental Bankers Limited
 Manufacturers Hanover Limited

McLeod, Young, Weir International
Limited
Merck, Finck & Co.
Merrill Lynch International & Co.
B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co.
Samuel Montague & Co. Limited
Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited
Morgan Stanley International
Nederlandsche Middestandsbank N.V.
Die Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.
Nippon European Bank S.A.
Nomura Europe N.V.
Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Nordic Bank Limited
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.
Orion Bank Limited
Parimure Gordon & Company
PKBanken
Salomon Brothers International Limited
J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited
Schroder, Münchmeyer, Hengst & Co.
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken
Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.
Incorporated
Société Générale
Société Générale de Banque S.A.
Svenska Handelsbanken
Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas)
Limited
Trinkaus & Burkhardt
Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities)
Limited
Union de Banques Arabes et Euro-
péennes - U. B. A. E. Société Anonyme
Verband der schweizerischen
Kantonalbanken
Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft
J. Vontobel & Co.
M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.
Warburg Paribas Becker Inc.
Wobaco Investments Limited
Wood Gundy Limited
Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited

— 1977 —		Stocks and		Sis.		Chge.		— 1977 —		Stocks and		Sis.		Chge.		— 1977 —		Stocks and		Sis.		Chge.				
High.	Low.	Div in \$	P/E 100s.	High	Low	Prev.	Quot.	Close	High.	Low.	Div in \$	P/E 100s.	High	Low	Prev.	Quot.	Close	High.	Low.	Div in \$	P/E 100s.	High	Low	Prev.	Quot.	Close

U.S. Commodity Prices

Tuesday's

New Highs and Lows

NEW YORK, July 29.—Cash.	Tues.	Year ago	COMMODITY INDICES		SOYBEAN MEAL (100 lbs.)	
Prices in primary markets as reported today in New York by the			MONTHLY INDEX		Aug.	
Commodity and unit			July	1917	160.00	140.00
Wheat No. 2, bushels	1.03	1.03	881.2	890.2	162.00	142.00
Wheat No. 3, bushels	1.43	1.43			164.00	144.00
Wheat No. 4, bushels	1.43	1.43			166.00	146.00
Wheat No. 5, bushels	1.43	1.43			168.00	148.00
Wheat No. 6, bushels	1.43	1.43			170.00	150.00
Wheat No. 7, bushels	1.43	1.43			172.00	152.00
Wheat No. 8, bushels	1.43	1.43			174.00	154.00
Wheat No. 9, bushels	1.43	1.43			176.00	156.00
Wheat No. 10, bushels	1.43	1.43			178.00	158.00
Wheat No. 11, bushels	1.43	1.43			180.00	160.00
Wheat No. 12, bushels	1.43	1.43			182.00	162.00
Wheat No. 13, bushels	1.43	1.43			184.00	164.00
Wheat No. 14, bushels	1.43	1.43			186.00	166.00
Wheat No. 15, bushels	1.43	1.43			188.00	168.00
Wheat No. 16, bushels	1.43	1.43			190.00	170.00
Wheat No. 17, bushels	1.43	1.43			192.00	172.00
Wheat No. 18, bushels	1.43	1.43			194.00	174.00
Wheat No. 19, bushels	1.43	1.43			196.00	176.00
Wheat No. 20, bushels	1.43	1.43			198.00	178.00
Wheat No. 21, bushels	1.43	1.43			200.00	180.00
Wheat No. 22, bushels	1.43	1.43			202.00	182.00
Wheat No. 23, bushels	1.43	1.43			204.00	184.00
Wheat No. 24, bushels	1.43	1.43			206.00	186.00
Wheat No. 25, bushels	1.43	1.43			208.00	188.00
Wheat No. 26, bushels	1.43	1.43			210.00	190.00
Wheat No. 27, bushels	1.43	1.43			212.00	192.00
Wheat No. 28, bushels	1.43	1.43			214.00	194.00
Wheat No. 29, bushels	1.43	1.43			216.00	196.00
Wheat No. 30, bushels	1.43	1.43			218.00	198.00
Wheat No. 31, bushels	1.43	1.43			220.00	200.00
Wheat No. 32, bushels	1.43	1.43			222.00	202.00
Wheat No. 33, bushels	1.43	1.43			224.00	204.00
Wheat No. 34, bushels	1.43	1.43			226.00	206.00
Wheat No. 35, bushels	1.43	1.43			228.00	208.00
Wheat No. 36, bushels	1.43	1.43			230.00	210.00
Wheat No. 37, bushels	1.43	1.43			232.00	212.00
Wheat No. 38, bushels	1.43	1.43			234.00	214.00
Wheat No. 39, bushels	1.43	1.43			236.00	216.00
Wheat No. 40, bushels	1.43	1.43			238.00	218.00
Wheat No. 41, bushels	1.43	1.43			240.00	220.00
Wheat No. 42, bushels	1.43	1.43			242.00	222.00
Wheat No. 43, bushels	1.43	1.43			244.00	224.00
Wheat No. 44, bushels	1.43	1.43			246.00	226.00
Wheat No. 45, bushels	1.43	1.43			248.00	228.00
Wheat No. 46, bushels	1.43	1.43			250.00	230.00
Wheat No. 47, bushels	1.43	1.43			252.00	232.00
Wheat No. 48, bushels	1.43	1.43			254.00	234.00
Wheat No. 49, bushels	1.43	1.43			256.00	236.00
Wheat No. 50, bushels	1.43	1.43			258.00	238.00
Wheat No. 51, bushels	1.43	1.43			260.00	240.00
Wheat No. 52, bushels	1.43	1.43			262.00	242.00
Wheat No. 53, bushels	1.43	1.43			264.00	244.00
Wheat No. 54, bushels	1.43	1.43			266.00	246.00
Wheat No. 55, bushels	1.43	1.43			268.00	248.00
Wheat No. 56, bushels	1.43	1.43			270.00	250.00
Wheat No. 57, bushels	1.43	1.43			272.00	252.00
Wheat No. 58, bushels	1.43	1.43			274.00	254.00
Wheat No. 59, bushels	1.43	1.43			276.00	256.00
Wheat No. 60, bushels	1.43	1.43			278.00	258.00
Wheat No. 61, bushels	1.43	1.43			280.00	260.00
Wheat No. 62, bushels	1.43	1.43			282.00	262.00
Wheat No. 63, bushels	1.43	1.43			284.00	264.00
Wheat No. 64, bushels	1.43	1.43			286.00	266.00
Wheat No. 65, bushels	1.43	1.43			288.00	268.00
Wheat No. 66, bushels	1.43	1.43			290.00	270.00
Wheat No. 67, bushels	1.43	1.43			292.00	272.00
Wheat No. 68, bushels	1.43	1.43			294.00	274.00
Wheat No. 69, bushels	1.43	1.43			296.00	276.00
Wheat No. 70, bushels	1.43	1.43			298.00	278.00
Wheat No. 71, bushels	1.43	1.43			300.00	280.00
Wheat No. 72, bushels	1.43	1.43			302.00	282.00
Wheat No. 73, bushels	1.43	1.43			304.00	284.00
Wheat No. 74, bushels	1.43	1.43			306.00	286.00
Wheat No. 75, bushels	1.43	1.43			308.00	288.00
Wheat No. 76, bushels	1.43	1.43			310.00	290.00
Wheat No. 77, bushels	1.43	1.43			312.00	292.00
Wheat No. 78, bushels	1.43	1.43			314.00	294.00
Wheat No. 79, bushels	1.43	1.43			316.00	296.00
Wheat No. 80, bushels	1.43	1.43			318.00	298.00
Wheat No. 81, bushels	1.43	1.43			320.00	300.00
Wheat No. 82, bushels	1.43	1.43			322.00	302.00
Wheat No. 83, bushels	1.43	1.43			324.00	304.00
Wheat No. 84, bushels	1.43	1.43			326.00	306.00
Wheat No. 85, bushels	1.43	1.43			328.00	308.00
Wheat No. 86, bushels	1.43	1.43			330.00	310.00
Wheat No. 87, bushels	1.43	1.43			332.00	312.00
Wheat No. 88, bushels	1.43	1.43			334.00	314.00
Wheat No. 89, bushels	1.43	1.43			336.00	316.00
Wheat No. 90, bushels	1.43	1.43			338.00	318.00
Wheat No. 91, bushels	1.43	1.43			340.00	320.00
Wheat No. 92, bushels	1.43	1.43			342.00	322.00
Wheat No. 93, bushels	1.43	1.43			344.00	324.00
Wheat No. 94, bushels	1.43	1.43			346.00	326.00
Wheat No. 95, bushels	1.43	1.43			348.00	328.00
Wheat No. 96, bushels	1.43	1.43			350.00	330.00
Wheat No. 97, bushels	1.43	1.43			352.00	332.00
Wheat No. 98, bushels	1.43	1.43			354.00	334.00
Wheat No. 99, bushels	1.43	1.43			356.00	336.00
Wheat No. 100, bushels	1.43	1.43			358.00	338.00
Wheat No. 101, bushels	1.43	1.43			360.00	340.00
Wheat No. 102, bushels	1.43	1.43			362.00	342.00
Wheat No. 103, bushels	1.43	1.43			364.00	344.00
Wheat No. 104, bushels	1.43	1.43			366.00	346.00
Wheat No. 105, bushels	1.43	1.43			368.00	348.00
Wheat No. 106, bushels	1.43	1.43			370.00	350.00
Wheat No. 107, bushels	1.43	1.43			372.00	352.00
Wheat No. 108, bushels	1.43	1.43			374.00	354.00
Wheat No. 109, bushels	1.43	1.43			376.00	356.00
Wheat No. 110, bushels	1.43	1.43			378.00	358.00
Wheat No. 111, bushels	1.43	1.43			380.00	360.00
Wheat No. 112, bushels	1.43	1.43			382.00	362.00
Wheat No. 113, bushels	1.43	1.43			384.00	364.00
Wheat No. 114, bushels	1.43	1.43			386.00	366.00
Wheat No. 115, bushels	1.43	1.43			388.00	368.00
Wheat No. 116, bushels	1.43	1.43			390.00	370.00
Wheat No. 117, bushels	1.43	1.43			392.00	372.00
Wheat No. 118, bushels	1.43	1.43			394.00	374.00
Wheat No. 119, bushels	1.43	1.43			396.00	376.00
Wheat No. 120, bushels	1.43	1.43			398.00	378.00
Wheat No. 121, bushels	1.43	1.43			400.00	380.00
Wheat No. 122, bushels	1.43	1.43			402.00	382.00
Wheat No. 123, bushels	1.43	1.43			404.00	384.00
Wheat No. 124, bushels	1.43	1.43			406.00	386.00
Wheat No. 125, bushels	1.43	1.43			408.00	388.00
Wheat No. 126, bushels	1.43	1.43			410.00	390.00
Wheat No. 127, bushels	1.43	1.43			412.00	392.00
Wheat No. 128, bushels	1.43	1.43			414.00	394.00
Wheat No. 129, bushels	1.43	1.43			416.00	396.00
Wheat No. 130, bushels	1.43	1.43			418.00	398.00
Wheat No. 131, bushels	1.43	1.43			420.00	400.00
Wheat No. 132, bushels	1.43	1.43			422.00	402.00
Wheat No. 133, bushels	1.43	1.43			424.00	404.00
Wheat No. 134, bushels	1.43	1.43			426.00	406.00
Wheat No. 135, bushels	1.43	1.43			428.00	408.00
Wheat No. 136, bushels	1.43	1.43			430.00	410.00
Wheat No. 137, bushels	1.43	1.43			432.00	412.00
Wheat No. 138, bushels	1.43	1.43			434.00	414.00
Wheat No. 139, bushels	1.43	1.43			436.00	416.00
Wheat No. 140, bushels	1.43	1.43			438.00	418.00
Wheat No. 141, bushels	1.43	1.43			440.00	420.00
Wheat No. 142, bushels	1.43	1.43			442.00	422.00
Wheat No. 143, bushels	1.43	1.43			444.00	424.00
Wheat No. 144, bushels	1.43	1.43			446.00	426.00
Wheat No. 145, bushels	1.43	1.43			448.00	428.00
Wheat No. 146, bushels	1.43	1.43			450.00	430.00
Wheat No. 147, bushels	1.43	1.43			452.00	432.00
Wheat No. 148, bushels	1.43	1.43			454.00	434.00
Wheat No. 149, bushels	1.43	1.43			456.00	436.00
Wheat No. 150, bushels	1.43	1.43			458.00	438.00
Wheat No. 151, bushels	1.43	1.43			460.00	440.00
Wheat No. 152, bushels	1.43	1.43			462.00	442.00
Wheat No. 153, bushels	1.43	1.43			464.00	444.00
Wheat No. 154, bushels	1.43	1.43			466.00	446.00
Wheat No. 155, bushels	1.43	1.43			468.00	448.00
Wheat No. 156, bushels	1.43	1.43			470.00	450.00
Wheat No. 157, bushels	1.43	1.43			472.00	452.00
Wheat No. 158, bushels	1.43	1.43			474.00	454.00
Wheat No. 159, bushels	1.43	1.43			476.00	456.00
Wheat No. 160, bushels	1.43	1.43			478.00	458.00
Wheat No. 161, bushels	1.43	1.43			480.00	460.00
Wheat No. 162, bushels	1.43	1.43			482.00	462.00
Wheat No. 163, bushels	1.43	1.43			484.00	464.00
Wheat No. 164, bushels	1.43	1.43			486.00	466.00
Wheat No. 165, bushels	1.43	1.43			488.00	468.00
Wheat No. 166, bushels	1.43	1.43			490.00	470.00
Wheat No. 167, bushels	1.43	1.43			492.00	472.00
Wheat No. 168, bushels	1.43	1.43			494.00	474.00
Wheat No. 169, bushels	1.43	1.43			496.00	476.00
Wheat No. 170, bushels	1.43	1.43			498.00	478.00
Wheat No. 171, bushels	1.43	1.43			500.00	480.00
Wheat No. 172, bushels	1.43	1.43			502.00	482.00
Wheat No. 173, bushels	1.43	1.43			504.	

Tuesday's

[illegible]

Finl	Indp	PLt pf	Sand
So West	Integon	Cp	Santa
Hud Gas	IntMurtlfd		Sava
			Savn

Toyota Motor										
Jul	57.30	57.60	57.20	57.20	+0.40	Dec 7000	Feb 128	Apr 55	June 1	July
Aug	57.30	57.30	57.30	57.40	+0.10	4	700	1	1	July
Dec	57.30	57.60	57.20	57.80	+0.60	Open Interest	July 1166	Aug 5677	Oct	5677
See	57.30	57.60	57.20	57.80	+0.60	3486	Dec 1799	Feb 127	Apr 633	June
Dec	59.30	59.70	58.90	59.20	+0.30	Delta	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Market Summary																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
NCR Corp	24.26	24.05	24.20	24.10	-0.10	51	48	SONE	17.30	17.20	17.10	17.00	16.90	16.80	16.70	16.60	16.50	16.40	16.30	16.20	16.10	16.00	15.90	15.80	15.70	15.60	15.50	15.40	15.30	15.20	15.10	15.00	14.90	14.80	14.70	14.60	14.50	14.40	14.30	14.20	14.10	14.00	13.90	13.80	13.70	13.60	13.50	13.40	13.30	13.20	13.10	13.00	12.90	12.80	12.70	12.60	12.50	12.40	12.30	12.20	12.10	12.00	11.90	11.80	11.70	11.60	11.50	11.40	11.30	11.20	11.10	11.00	10.90	10.80	10.70	10.60	10.50	10.40	10.30	10.20	10.10	10.00	9.90	9.80	9.70	9.60	9.50	9.40	9.30	9.20	9.10	9.00	8.90	8.80	8.70	8.60	8.50	8.40	8.30	8.20	8.10	8.00	7.90	7.80	7.70	7.60	7.50	7.40	7.30	7.20	7.10	7.00	6.90	6.80	6.70	6.60	6.50	6.40	6.30	6.20	6.10	6.00	5.90	5.80	5.70	5.60	5.50	5.40	5.30	5.20	5.10	5.00	4.90	4.80	4.70	4.60	4.50	4.40	4.30	4.20	4.10	4.00	3.90	3.80	3.70	3.60	3.50	3.40	3.30	3.20	3.10	3.00	2.90	2.80	2.70	2.60	2.50	2.40	2.30	2.20	2.10	2.00	1.90	1.80	1.70	1.60	1.50	1.40	1.30	1.20	1.10	1.00	0.90	0.80	0.70	0.60	0.50	0.40	0.30	0.20	0.10	0.00																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
WafKing Inc	24.26	24.05	24.20	24.10	-0.10	51	48	SONE	17.30	17.20	17.10	17.00	16.90	16.80	16.70	16.60	16.50	16.40	16.30	16.20	16.10	16.00	15.90	15.80	15.70	15.60	15.50	15.40	15.30	15.20	15.10	15.00	14.90	14.80	14.70	14.60	14.50	14.40	14.30	14.20	14.10	14.00	13.90	13.80	13.70	13.60	13.50	13.40	13.30	13.20	13.10	13.00	12.90	12.80	12.70	12.60	12.50	12.40	12.30	12.20	12.10	12.00	11.90	11.80	11.70	11.60	11.50	11.40	11.30	11.20	11.10	11.00	10.90	10.80	10.70	10.60	10.50	10.40	10.30	10.20	10.10	10.00	9.90	9.80	9.70	9.60	9.50	9.40	9.30	9.20	9.10	9.00	8.90	8.80	8.70	8.60	8.50	8.40	8.30	8.20	8.10	8.00	7.90	7.80	7.70	7.60	7.50	7.40	7.30	7.20	7.10	7.00	6.90	6.80	6.70	6.60	6.50	6.40	6.30	6.20	6.10	6.00	5.90	5.80	5.70	5.60	5.50	5.40	5.30	5.20	5.10	5.00	4.90	4.80	4.70	4.60	4.50	4.40	4.30	4.20	4.10	4.00	3.90	3.80	3.70	3.60	3.50	3.40	3.30	3.20	3.10	3.00	2.90	2.80	2.70	2.60	2.50	2.40	2.30	2.20	2.10	2.00	1.90	1.80	1.70	1.60	1.50	1.40	1.30	1.20	1.10	1.00	0.90	0.80	0.70	0.60	0.50	0.40	0.30	0.20	0.10	0.00																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
WinPac Ind	56	51.94	PopL	4.50	22	135	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	24

NEW LOWS—29

[illegible]

(Continued from Page
Manufacturers Have

[illegible]

Profits	31.8
Share dil	2.04

[illegible]

Scott Paper
Second Quarter 1977

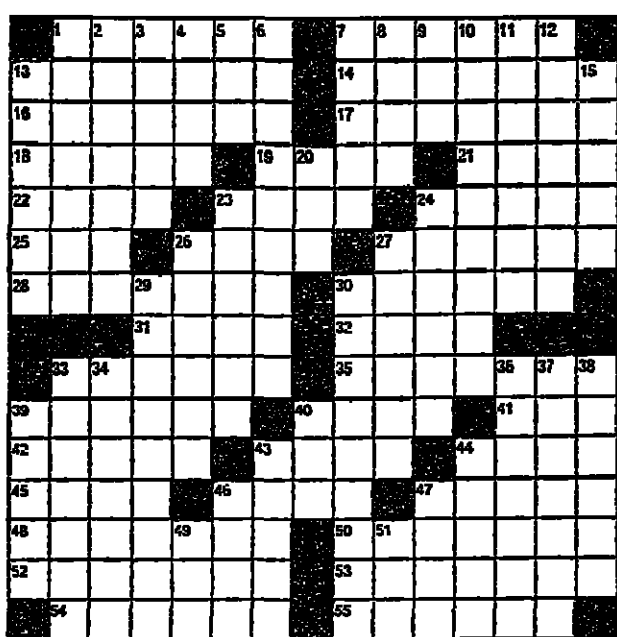
[illegible]

Revenue	693.8
Profits	66.1

BILLY WILDER IN HOLLYWOOD

By Maurice Zolotow. Putnam. 364 p.

Reviewed by Ben Irwin



ACROSS

- | | | | |
|--------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| ACROSS | | 40 Letter opener | 11 Cary Grant's folks |
| 1 Sales aid | 41 Formerly called | 12 Thinks well of | 13 Struggles |
| 7 Place of worship | 42 "M*A*S*H" character | 43 Blessing | 15 Succinct |
| 10 Ship | 44 Ms. Kelt | 45 Ever and — | 20 The "o" in L.O.U. |
| 13 Sites | 46 Throe | 48 Entrance | 23 Scorches |
| 14 "Queen of the Himalayas" | 49 One of a Dumas trio | 26 Pinkie, e.g. | 27 England's second-longest river |
| 16 Inflexible | 47 British textile dealers | 30 Splendors | 30 Message via air waves |
| 17 Like the hues of early dawn | 50 Ecstasy | 32 Near-ringers, in horseshoes | 34 Sanction; approve |
| 18 — Powell, Boy Scout founder | 52 Arms depot | 33 Near-ringers, in horseshoes | 36 Some excitedly delighted |
| 19 Pinza's birthplace | 53 Items on a certain blotter | 37 Lab vessels | 38 Combs in a way |
| 21 Maple genus | 54 Street or seed | 39 Product of Howard or Howard | 40 Chip, to Jimmy |
| 22 Unclases | 55 Jumbles | 41 Major and usher followers | 44 Mann's vehicle |
| 23 Poddies badly | | 42 Spanish moss | 51 Metrical measure |
| 24 Pains | DOWN | | |
| 25 —'s companions | 1 Carbonated drink | | |
| 26 Greybe | 2 West Point | | |
| 28 Punish, as for speeding | 3 Roles for Ball, Lansbury and Russell | | |
| 27 Plot | 4 Blueprint | | |
| 28 Fleming's cabal | 5 Novelist | | |
| 29 Time off for Congress | 6 Deighton | | |
| 31 French celestial being | 6 Antagonizes | | |
| 32 Ease to be true | 7 Conditions | | |
| 33 Mine of rocks in the sea | 8 Oceanicallian cry | | |
| 35 Pie or parfait | 9 My: Fr. | | |
| 39 Disallows | 10 They serve up sermons | | |

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Name _____
Address _____
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WEATHER

	C	F		C	F		
ALGABYE	20	68	Clear	MADRID	32	99	Clear
AMSTERDAM	18	66	Clear	MILAN	27	84	Cloudy
ANKARA	21	67	Unavailable	MILAN	27	81	Clear
ATHENS	30	84	Clear	MONTEZEL	27	81	Sunny
BERLIN	29	84	Clear	MOSCOW	26	68	Clear
BELGRADE	27	81	Cloudy	MOSCOW	26	68	Clear
BERLIN	29	84	Showers	NEW YORK	53	91	Sunny
RUSSELLS	16	61	Cloudy	NICE	23	17	Clear
BIRMINGHAM	26	68	Clear	PARIS	23	81	Showers
BUDAPEST	25	72	Cloudy	PARIS	14	64	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	24	75	Clear	PRAGUE	18	64	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	23	80	Showers	ROME	27	81	Clear
COSTA MESA	27	81	Clear	ROME	27	81	Clear
DUBLIN	17	61	Showers	STOCKHOLM	14	57	Showers
EDINBURGH	17	65	Cloudy	TEHRAN	27	99	Clear
GENEVA	28	72	Clear	TEHRAN	27	99	Clear
FRANKFURT	20	68	Cloudy	TUNIS	32	100	Clear
GENEVA	23	77	Clear	VIENNA	27	73	Cloudy
HELSINKI	16	61	Cloudy	WARSAW	16	61	Showers
HONG KONG	27	81	Clear	WASHINGTON	27	81	Clear
LA PALMA	33	73	Clear	ZURICH	23	73	Cloudy
LISBON	23	77	Clear				
LONDON	27	81	Clear				
LOS ANGELES	18	64	Cloudy				

(London's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

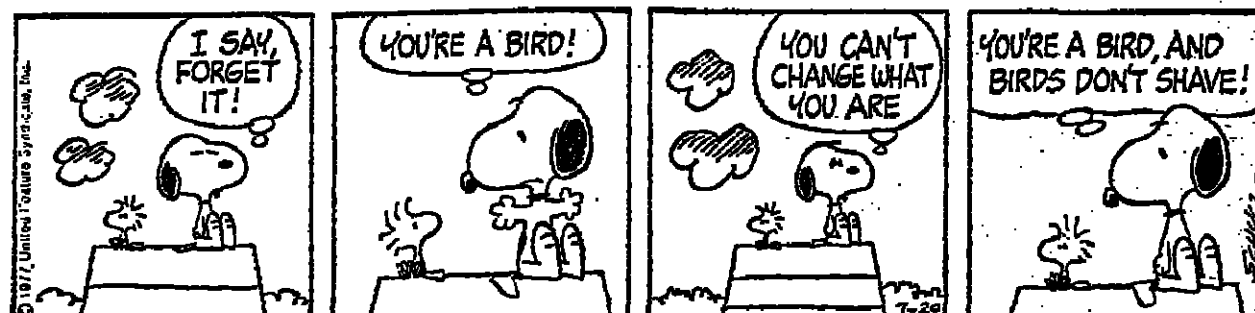
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[illegible]

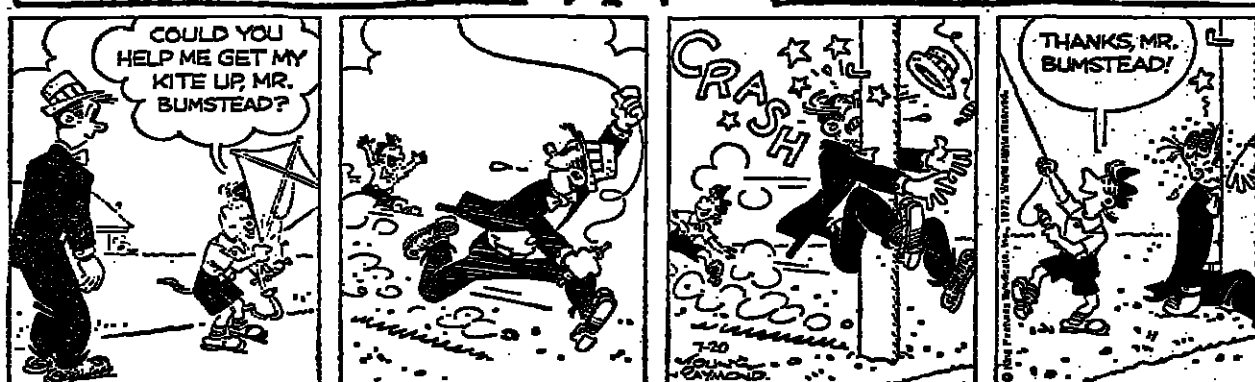
PEANUTS



**B.
C.**



BLONDIE



BEEBLEBAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD



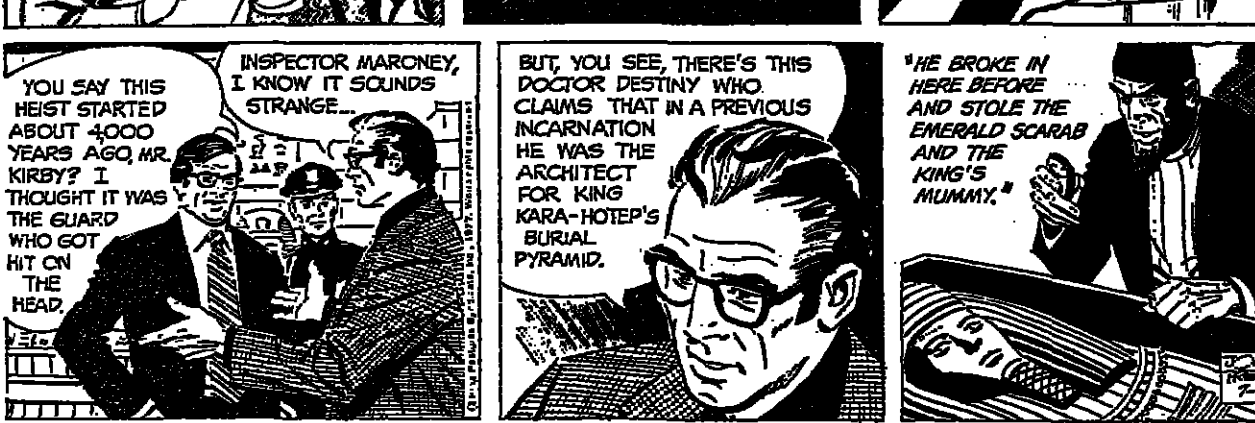
**R
E
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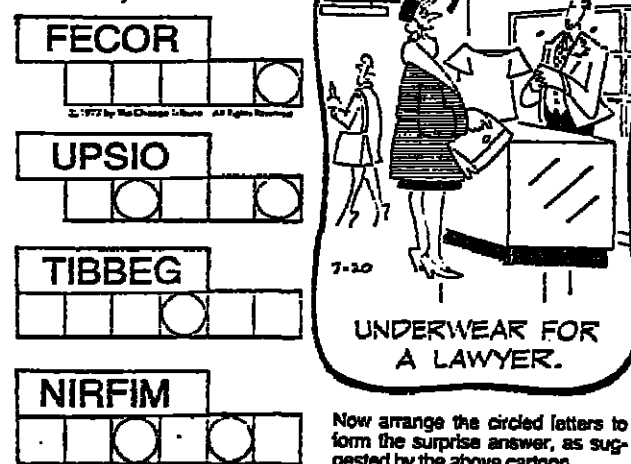


**L
R
I
P
O
K
I
R
B
Y**



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Print answer here:

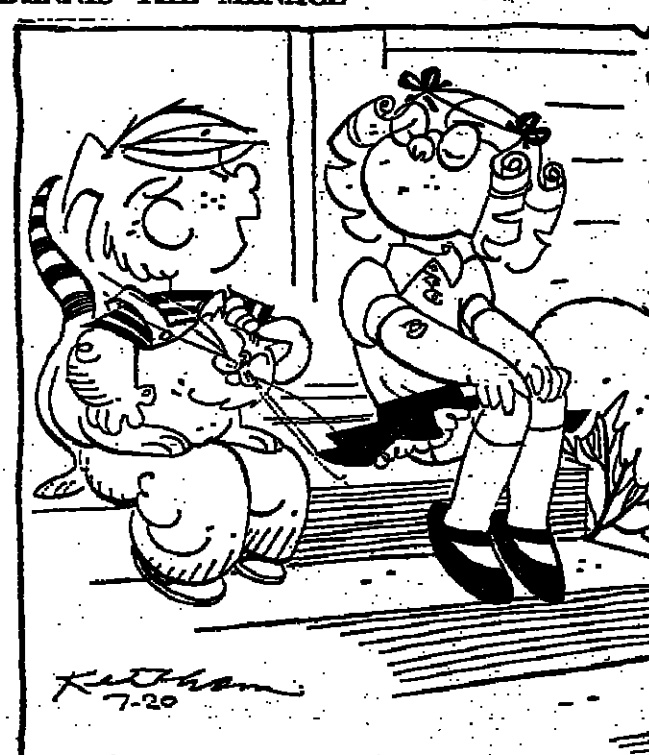
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(Answers tomorrow)

Jumbles: FILMY ETUDE JURIST BANNER

Answer: Could be said—from the platform—"DAIS"

DENNIS THE MENACE



ANOTHER GOOD THING ABOUT CATS... YA DON'T HAVE
TO WORRY ABOUT SOMEBODY STEALIN' THEM.

BRIDGE

North's three-heart opening bid shows on the diagram was distinctly eccentric. As it turned out, six hearts headed by the nine was just too weak—possession of the ten would have made all the difference in the play.

At his second turn, South made an imaginative bid of six spades. There was good chance he thought that North would have a diamond singleton or void, or that West would lead a club rather than a diamond. Of course, South assumed that he would be able to run hearts after drawing trumps. The assumption was correct, but the king of clubs turned out to be bad news.

West would have insured the defeat of the contract if he had led a diamond, but he not unnaturally led the club ace and was shocked to see South ruff.

South could now see a simple road home on the assumption that the hearts would split 2-1, but the assumption was another heart assumption which proved faulty. He drew trumps, ruffed a heart and threw his three-ace diamond loser on the club king. Unfortunately when a heart was led on East put up the queen, he could not be prevented from making two heart tricks to beat the contract.

The post-mortem revealed that South could have made the slam

ruffing a diamond heart, placing it in the ten or an obvious percentage.

It gains attribution, as East has a singleton and a single-void is most useful the king-queen would have, would have done.

Note that to bid six spades, it is a club lead that contract

WEST
♠ —
♥ —
♦ K J 10 9 7
♣ A 8 7 2

Neither side
bidding:
North East
Pass Pass
3 ♠ 3 ♠
Pass Pass
Pass Dbl.
Pass

Climb Narrows Leaders' Group

Jackie Robinson

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